

# **Alfred the Great Pedigree**



**Compiled by Richard Scott**

**“If you don’t recount your family history,  
it will be lost. Honor your own stories and  
tell them too. The tales may not seem very  
important, but they are what binds families  
and makes each of us who we are.”**

**- Madeleine L’Engle**

“Going backward, you have in the first generation two ancestors, a father and a mother; then four, then eight, etc. Upon reaching the time of the Pilgrim Fathers the number is 254. In the tenth generation the ancestors number 1000; in the twentieth they are more than a million. And this is going back only to the thirteenth century. One need to go but little farther to find an ancestry co-extensive with the entire population of the globe. Verily we are ‘members of one another’ and the doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man becomes a mathematical certainty.” – N. Y. *American* of Nov. 4, 1909.

This genealogical research paper is intended solely for non-profit educational purposes with distribution limited to the descendants of Patricia I. Scott of Cleveland, Ohio and Seminole, Florida.

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# Introduction



Patricia I. Lee

Patricia Lee, a child of the Great Depression, loved three things: her husband, her sons and Christmas. She would have enjoyed knowing that she was descended from such prominent families and notable individuals.

The purpose of this paper is to document the descent of Alfred the Great to Patricia Lee. Alfred was the King of Wessex, a Saxon kingdom in southwestern England, from 871 to 899. He prevented England from falling to the Danes and promoted learning and literacy. The compilation of the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* began during his reign. Although Alfred the Great is the focus of this paper, it also documents the descent of five other English kings to Patricia. These are Edward I the Elder, Edmund I, Edgar I, Ethelred II, Edmund II.



## List of References and Their Abbreviations

**ASC** = *Anglo-Saxon-Chronicle* edited by J. A. Giles published (1914)  
**Asser** = *Asser's Life of King Alfred* by Albert Cook (1906)  
**BM** = *Berkeley Manuscripts* by John Smyth & John MacLean (1883 – 1885)  
**BG** = *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973)  
**BMDR** = *Birth, Marriage & Death Records*  
**BP1** = *Burke's Peerage* at: [https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily\\_UnitedKingdom.php](https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily_UnitedKingdom.php)  
**Browning** = *Americans of Royal Descent* by Charles H. Browning (1883)  
**Burke** = *Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales Vol. 1* by Bernard & John Burke (1848)  
**CCN** = *Century Cyclopedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903)  
**Clapp** = *Clapp Memorial* by Ebenezer Clapp (1876)  
**CO** = *Catholic Online* at: <https://www.catholic.org>  
**CP** = *Complete Peerage Vol. 1 – 14* by George E. Cokayne  
**CSI** = *CatholicSaints.Info* at: <https://catholicsaints.info/>  
**DAR** = *Daughters of the American Revolution Ancestor #A022117*  
**DNB** = *Dictionary of National Biography Vols. 1 – 63 (1885 – 1900)*  
**Douglas** = *William the Conqueror; the Norman impact upon England* by David C. Douglas (1964)  
**Dunbar** = *Scottish Kings by Scottish Kings: A Revised Chronology of Scottish History, 1005-1625* by Sir Archibald H. Dunbar (1906)  
**EB** = *Encyclopedia Britannica* at: <https://www.britannica.com>  
**Falconer** = *Falconer of Halkerton* by Paul M. Gifford (1997)  
**Felt** = *Felt Genealogy* by John E. Morris (1893)  
**Gardiner** = *A student's history of England* by Samuel R. Gardiner (1916)  
**GSMD** = *General Society of Mayflower Descendants Approved Lineage #92,971*  
**Hodgkin** = *History of England from the earliest times to the Norman Conquest* by Thomas Hodgkin (1906)  
**Lorain** = *Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Huron and Lorain, Ohio* (1894)  
**Maltby** = *Maltby Family Genealogy* at: <http://www.maltbyfamily.net/index.html>  
**MDR** = *Marriage & Death Records*  
**NEHGR** = *New England Historical and Genealogical Register Vols. 1 – 173* published by the NEHGS  
**PA** = *Plantagenet Ancestry of Seventeenth-Century Colonists* by David Faris (1996)  
**RA** = *Royal Ancestry Vol. 1 – 5* by Douglas Richardson (2013)  
**Rixford** = *Families Directly Descended from all the Royal Families in Europe* by Elizabeth M. Rixford (1932)  
**Royal** = *Royal.uk* at: <https://www.royal.uk>  
**Saints** = *Book of Saints* by the Monks of Ramsgate (1921)  
**Stone** = *Some Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020)  
**TAG** = *The American Genealogist Vols. 9 – 85*  
**TG** = *The Genealogist Vol. 6* (1984)  
**Thatcher** = *A Short History of Mediæval Europe* by Oliver J. Thatcher (1897)  
**VR Norton** = *Vital Records of Norton, MA to the Year 1850* published by NEHGS (1906)  
**VR Walpole** = *Vital Records of Walpole, MA to the Year 1850* published by NEHGS (1902)  
**Waters1** = *Genealogical Gleanings in England Vol. 1* by Henry F. Waters (1901)  
**Watson** = *A royal lineage: Alfred the Great. 901-1901* by Annah W. Watson (1901)  
**Weis2** = *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004)

## Other Abbreviations

abt.	=	about	m.	=	marriage
aft.	=	after	Obit	=	Obituary
b.	=	birth	r.	=	reign
B/R	=	Birth Record	Vol.	=	Volume(s)
bef.	=	before	=	=	married to
bp.	=	baptized			
B/R	=	Birth Records			
c.	=	circa.			
d.	=	death			
dau.	=	daughter			
D/C	=	Death Certificate			
D/R	=	Death Record			
FC	=	Federal Census			
GS	=	Gravestone			
K.B.	=	Knight of the Bath			
K.G.	=	Knight of the Garter			
Knt.	=	Knight			
liv.	=	living			

# Alfred the Great



- (1) St. Alfred, "the Great," King of England (849 – 899) = St. Ealswith (d. 904) (Weis2: 1; Stone: chart 10; EB; BG: 189)
- (2) Edward I, "the Elder," King of England (871/5 – 924) = Eadgifu (d. 968) (Weis2: 1; Stone: chart 10; EB; BG: 189)
- (3) Edmund I, "the Magnificent," King of England (921 – 946) = St. Elfgifu (d. 944) (Weis2: 2; Stone: chart 10; EB; BG: 190)
- (4) St. Edgar I, "the Peaceful," King of England (944 – 975) = Elfhryth (945 – 1000) (Weis2: 2; Stone: chart 10; EB; BG: 190)
- (5) Ethelred II, "the Unready," King of England (968/9– 1016) = Elfgyth (d. 1002) (Weis2: 2; Stone: chart 10; EB; BG: 190)
- (6) Edmund II, "Ironsides," King of England (c. 989 - 1016) = Ealdgyth (d. aft. 1016) (Weis2: 2; Stone: chart 10; EB; BG: 190)
- (7) Prince Edward, "the Atheling" (1017 – 1057) = Agatha (1020s – c. 1068) (Weis2: 2; Stone: chart 10; BG: 191; Watson: 20)
- (8) St. Margaret of Scotland (c. 1045 – 1093) = Malcolm III, King of Scots (c. 1031 – 1093) (RA4: 576; Weis2: 2; CP5: 736; EB)
- (9) Matilda of Scotland (1079 – 1118) = Henry I, King of England (1068 – 1135) (RA1: 8; Weis2: 2; CP5: 736; BG: 193; EB)
- (10) Matilda of England (c. 1102 – 1167) = Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Count of Anjou (1113 – 1151) (RA1: 18; Weis2: 2; CP5: 736)
- (11) Henry II, King of England (1133 – 1189) = Eleanor of Aquitaine (c. 1124 – 1204) (RA1: 24; Weis2: 2; CP5: 736; EB)
- (12) John, King of England (1166 – 1216) = Isabelle of Angouleme (1188 – 1246) (RA1:43; Weis2: 2; CP5: 736; EB)
- (13) Henry III, King of England (1207 – 1272) = Eleanor of Provence (d. 1291) (RA1:58; Weis2: 3; CP5: 736; EB)
- (14) Edward I, King of England (1239 – 1307) = Margaret of France (1279 – 1317/8) (RA1: 63; Weis2: 3; CP5: 736; EB)
- (15) Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk (1300 – 1338) = Alice de Hales (c. 1305 – 1330) (RA4: 256; Weis: 23; CP5: 736)
- (16) Margaret of Norfolk (c. 1322 – 1398/9) = John de Segrave, Lord Segrave (1315 – 1353) (RA4: 263; Weis: 23)
- (17) Elizabeth de Segrave (1338 – bef. 1368) = John de Mowbray, Lord Mowbray (1340 – 1368) (RA4: 187; Weis: 23)
- (18) Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk (1365/6 – 1399) = Elizabeth Fitz Allan (c. 1375 – 1425) (RA4: 188; Weis: 24)
- (19) Isabel Mowbray (1423/4 - 1452) = James Berkeley, Lord Berkeley (c. 1394 – 1463) (RA1: 337; PA: 83; CP2: 132)
- (20) Maurice Berkeley, *de jure* Lord Berkeley (c. 1435 – 1506) = Isabel Mead (c. 1444 – 1514) (RA1: 340; PA: 84; CP2: 135)
- (21) Anne Berkeley (d. aft. 1523) = William Dennis, Knt. (c. 1470 – 1533) (RA2: 434; PA: 84; Stone: chart 12)
- (22) Isabel Dennis (d. aft. 1545) = John Berkeley (c. 1510 – 1545) (RA2: 410; PA: 84; BM2: 180; CP2: 234; Stone: chart 12)
- (23) Elizabeth Berkeley = Henry Lygon (c. 1525 – 1577) (RA2:411; PA: 84; Ligon: 42; Collins9: 509)
- (24) Elizabeth Lygon (c. 1555 – 1601/38) = Edward Basset (c. 1560 - 1602) (RA2:411; PA: 85; Ligon: 43; TAG10: 22)
- (25) Jane Basset (c. 1585 – 1631) = John Deighton (bp. 1568 – 1640) (RA2:411; PA: 85; Basset: 245; Waters1: 552)
- (26) Frances Deighton (bp. 1611/2 – 1705/6) = Richard Williams (bp. 1607/8 – 1693) (RA2:412; PA: 85; Basset: 245; TAG10: 24)
- (27) Elizabeth Williams (c. 1647 – 1724) = John Bird (1641 – 1732) (RA2: 412; NEHGR25: 23; PA: 85)
- (28) Silence Bird (1689/90 – aft. 1722) = Joshua Clapp (c. 1667 – 1728) (NEHGR25: 23; Clapp: 111)
- (29) Seth Clapp (1722 – 1788) = Mary Bullard (d. 1766) (DAR: Clapp: 117; VR Norton/Walpole)
- (30) Silence Clapp (1755 – 1822) = Daniel Braman (1752 – 1816) (GSMD; Clapp: 117; Maltby; BMDR)
- (31) Otis Braman (1779 – 1844) = Lydia Felt (1784 – 1844) (GSMD; Felt: 97; Maltby; BMDR)
- (32) Daniel Braman (1809 – 1882) = Belinda Falconer (1814 – 1880/93) (GSMD; Felt: 98; Falconer: 298; Maltby; FC)
- (33) Gilbert Jarvis Braman (1839 – 1922) = Belle M. Crittenden (1844 – 1895) (GSMD; Lorain: 925; MDR; FC)
- (34) Rena Belle Braman (1865 – 1939) = William Henry Ault (1847 – 1915) (GSMD; BMDR; FC)
- (35) Flossie Fern Ault (1897 – 1969) = Edwin Richard Lee (1904 – 1956) (GSMD; BMDR; FC)
- (36) Patricia Irene Lee (1925 – 2010) = William Willis Scott (1914 – 1987) (GSMD; BMDR; FC)



Alfred, also spelled Aelfred, byname **Alfred the Great**, (born 849—died 899), king of Wessex (871–899), a Saxon kingdom in southwestern England. He prevented England from falling to the Danes and promoted learning and literacy. Compilation of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle began during his reign, circa 890.

When he was born, it must have seemed unlikely that Alfred would become king, since he had four older brothers; he said that he never desired royal power. Perhaps a scholar's life would have contented him. His mother early aroused his interest in English poetry, and from his boyhood he also hankered after Latin learning, possibly stimulated by visits to Rome in 853 and 855. It is possible also that he was aware of and admired the great Frankish king Charlemagne, who had at the beginning of the century revived learning in his realm. Alfred had no opportunity to acquire the education he sought, however, until much later in life.

He probably received the education in military arts normal for a young man of rank. He first appeared on active service in 868, when he and his brother, King Aethelred (Ethelred) I, went to help Burgred of Mercia (the kingdom between the Thames and the Humber) against a great Danish army that had landed in East Anglia in 865 and taken possession of Northumbria in 867. The Danes refused to give battle, and peace was made. In this year Alfred married Ealhswith, descended through her mother from Mercian kings. Late in 871, the Danes invaded Wessex, and Aethelred and Alfred fought several battles with them. Aethelred died in 871, and Alfred succeeded him. After an unsuccessful battle at Wilton he made peace. It was probably the quality of the West Saxon resistance that discouraged Danish attacks for five years. In 876 the Danes again advanced on Wessex. They retired in 877 having accomplished little, but a surprise attack in January 878 came near to success. The Danes established themselves at Chippenham, and the West Saxons submitted, "except King Alfred." He harassed the Danes from a fort in the Somerset marshes, and until seven weeks after Easter he secretly assembled an army, which defeated them at the Battle of Edington. They surrendered, and their king, Guthrum, was baptized, Alfred standing as sponsor; the following year they settled in East Anglia.

Wessex was never again in such danger. Alfred had a respite from fighting until 885, when he repelled an invasion of Kent by a Danish army, supported by the East Anglian Danes. In 886 he took the offensive and captured London, a success that brought all the English not under Danish rule to accept him as king. The possession of London also made possible the reconquest of the Danish territories in his son's reign, and Alfred may have been preparing for this, though he could make no further advance himself. He had to meet a serious attack by a large Danish force from the European continent in 892, and it was not until 896 that it gave up the struggle.

The failure of the Danes to make any more advances against Alfred was largely a result of the defensive measures he undertook during the war. Old forts were strengthened and new ones built at strategic sites, and arrangements were made for their continual manning. Alfred reorganized his army and used ships against the invaders as early as 875. Later he had larger ships built to his own design for use against the coastal raids that continued even after 896. Wise diplomacy also helped Alfred's defense. He maintained friendly relations with Mercia and Wales; Welsh rulers sought his support and supplied some troops for his army in 893.

Alfred succeeded in government as well as at war. He was a wise administrator, organizing his finances and the service due from his thanes (noble followers). He scrutinized the administration of justice and took steps to ensure the protection of the weak from oppression by ignorant or corrupt judges. He promulgated an important code of laws, after studying the principles of lawgiving in the Book of Exodus and the codes of Aethelbert of Kent, Ine of Wessex (688–694), and Offa of Mercia (757–796), again with special attention to the protection of the weak and dependent. While avoiding unnecessary changes in custom, he limited the practice of the blood feud and imposed heavy penalties for breach of oath or pledge. Alfred is most exceptional, however, not for his generalship or his administration but for his attitude toward learning. He shared the contemporary view that Viking raids were a divine punishment for the people's sins, and he attributed these to the decline of learning, for only through learning could men acquire wisdom and live in accordance with God's will. Hence, in the lull from attack between 878 and 885, he invited scholars to his court from Mercia, Wales, and the European continent. He learned Latin himself and began to translate Latin books into English in 887. He directed that all young freemen of adequate means must learn to read English, and, by his own translations and those of his helpers, he made available English versions of "those books most necessary for all men to know," books that would lead them to wisdom and virtue. The *Ecclesiastical History of the English People*, by the English historian Bede, and the *Seven Books of Histories Against the Pagans*, by Paulus Orosius, a 5th-century theologian—neither of which was translated by Alfred himself, though they have been credited to him—revealed the divine purpose in history. Alfred's translation of the *Pastoral Care* of St. Gregory I, the great 6th-century pope, provided a manual for priests in the instruction of their flocks, and a translation by Bishop Werferth of Gregory's *Dialogues* supplied edifying reading on holy men. Alfred's rendering of the *Soliloquies* of the 5th-century theologian St. Augustine of Hippo, to which he added material from other works of the Fathers of the Church, discussed problems concerning faith and reason and the nature of eternal life. This translation deserves to be studied in its own right, as does his rendering of Boethius's *Consolation of Philosophy*. In considering what is true happiness and the relation of providence to faith and of predestination to free will, Alfred does not fully accept Boethius' position but depends more on the early Fathers. In both works, additions include parallels from contemporary conditions, sometimes revealing his views on the social order and the duties of kingship. Alfred wrote for the benefit of his people, but he was also deeply interested in theological problems for their own sake and commissioned the first of the translations, Gregory's *Dialogues*, "that in the midst of earthly troubles he might sometimes think of heavenly things." He may also have done a translation of the first 50 psalms. Though not Alfred's work, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, one of the greatest sources of information about Saxon England, which began to be circulated about 890, may have its origin in the intellectual interests awakened by the revival of learning under him. His reign also saw activity in building and in art, and foreign craftsmen were attracted to his court.

In one of his endeavours, however, Alfred had little success; he tried to revive monasticism, founding a monastery and a nunnery, but there was little enthusiasm in England for the monastic life until after the revivals on the European continent in the next century.

Alfred, alone of Anglo-Saxon kings, inspired a full-length biography, written in 893, by the Welsh scholar Asser. This work contains much valuable information, and it reveals that Alfred laboured throughout under the burden of recurrent, painful illness; and beneath Asser's rhetoric can be seen a man of attractive character, full of compassion, able to inspire affection, and intensely conscious of the responsibilities of kingly office. This picture is confirmed by Alfred's laws and writings.

Alfred was never forgotten: his memory lived on through the Middle Ages and in legend as that of a king who won victory in apparently hopeless circumstances and as a wise lawgiver. Some of his works were copied as late as the 12th century. Modern studies have increased knowledge of him but have not altered in its essentials the medieval conception of a great king.

[Source: *Encyclopedia Britannica* at: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-king-of-England>]

**St. Alfred the Great**, King of Wessex, scholar, and renowned Christian monarch. Alfred was born in 849, the fifth son of the Wessex king. During a journey to Rome in 853, he was accepted as a godson by Pope Leo IV. He was a great scholar, translating classics for his people, and early on seemed destined for a career in the Church. Instead, he became king and was forced to spend most of his reign in conflict with the Danes who were then threatening England. His work as a patron of the arts, literature, and especially the Church made him a beloved figure in England.

[Source: *CatholicSaints.Info* at: [https://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint\\_id=1262](https://www.catholic.org/saints/saint.php?saint_id=1262)]

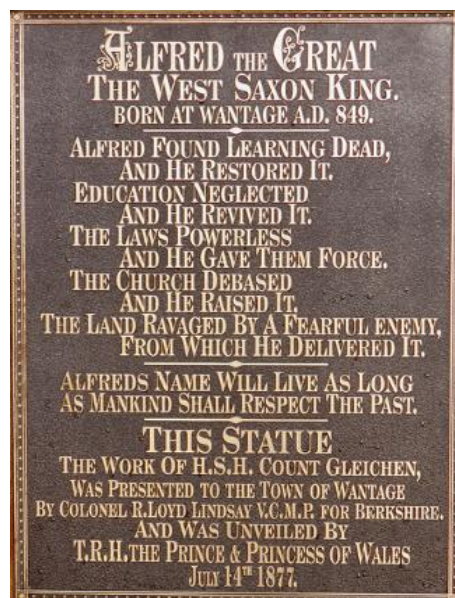
**ETHELDWITHA (EALSITHA)** (St.) (July 20) Widow. (10th cent.) An Anglo-Saxon Princess, wife of King Alfred. After his death she retired into a convent which she had founded at Winchester. She died there A.D. 903.

[Source: *Book of Saints* by the Monks of Ramsgate (1921) page 97]

Alfred the Great is a 14<sup>th</sup> generation descendant of Cerdic, a Saxon leader who founded a settlement in southern England (perhaps in the upper Thames valley), about 532; King of the West Saxons, about 538 – 554; founder of the West Saxon dynasty. [Sources: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis (2004) page 1 & 2 and *Some Medieval and Ancient Descents* by Don Stone (2020) chart 10]



Alfred the Great





# Ancestor Documentation

## (1) Alfred, "the Great," King of Wessex (849 – 899) = St. Ealswith (d. 905)



871–899 **ALFRED THE GREAT**, KING OF WESSEX, 878–899 KING OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, crowned at Winchester, *born* at Wantage circa 849, *married* 869 Ealhswith (*died* a nun at Winchester 5 December 902, *buried* at Hyde Abbey), daughter of Ethelred Mucil, Ealdorman OF THE GAINI, and *died* 26 October 899 (*buried* at Old Minster, Winchester, *reburied* at New Minster, Winchester, and *reburied* circa 1110 at Hyde Abbey), when he was succeeded by his elder son. [Source: *Burke's Peerage* at: [https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily\\_UnitedKingdom.php](https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily_UnitedKingdom.php)]

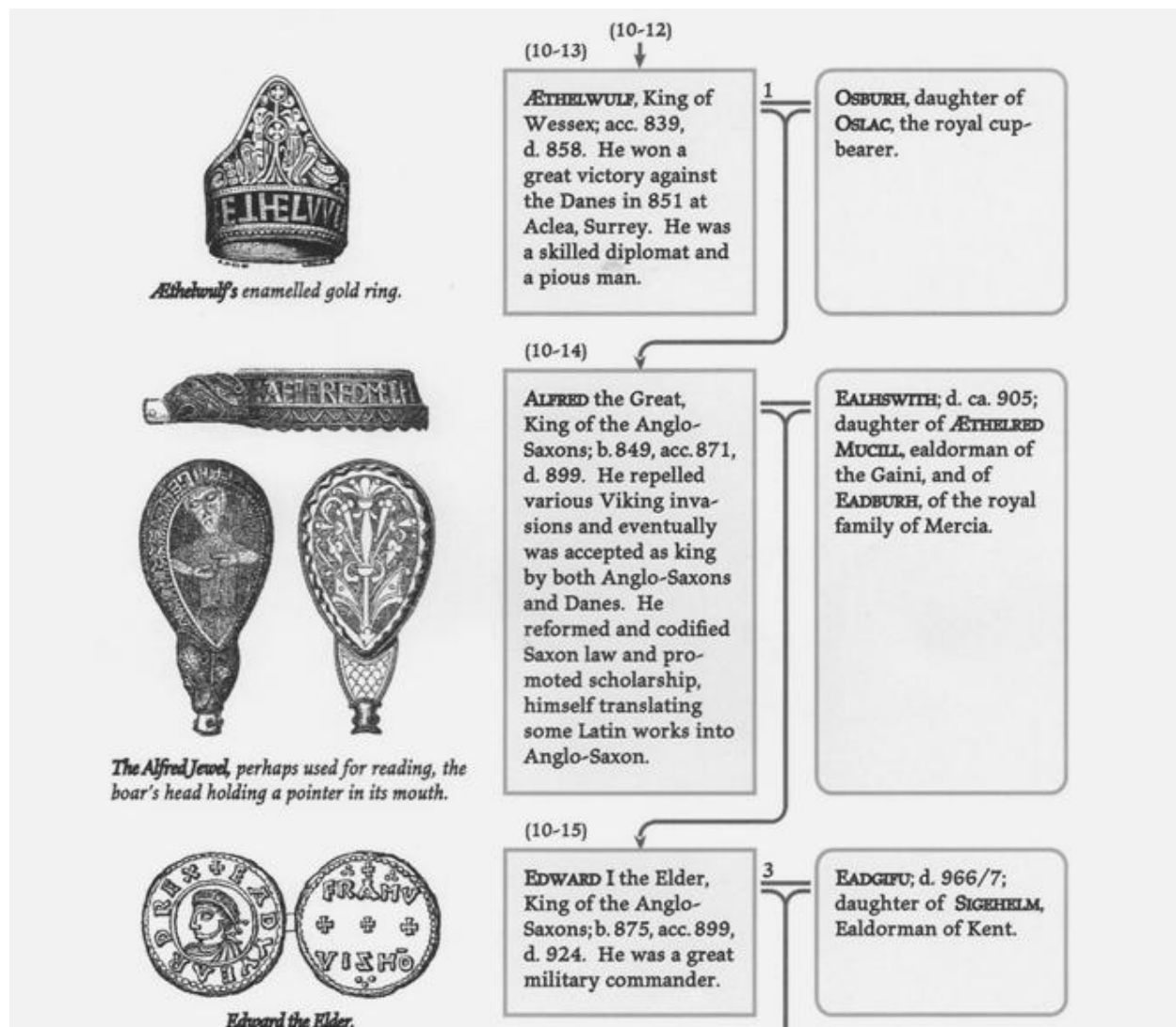
Sources: Weis2: 1; Stone: chart 10; BG: 189; BP1; CSI; Saints: 97; Rixford: 2-4; Watson: 12-17; DNB1: 153; Asser; ASC; EB; CCN: 38; Royal; Browning: 110

**13. ÆTHELWULF (1B-14)** b. abt. 795/800, King of Wessex, 839-855, d. 13 Jan. 858; m. (1) Osburga (Osburh), repudiated 853, d. aft. 876, dau. of Oslac, the royal cup-bearer; m. (2) 856, Judith, b. abt. 844, d. aft. 870, dau. of **CHARLES II, "the Bald"** (148-15), King of France and Ermentrude, dau. of Eudes, Count of Orléans. (ASC, 823, 836, 840, 853, 855; *ES* II/78; *Paget* I: 5). Note: Gens. 1-13: Dating discrepancies in printed sources exist. See Don Stone, *cit*, and esp. note 1.

**14. ALFRED THE GREAT**, by (1), King of England, 871-899, b. Wantage, Berkshire, 849; d. 26 Oct. 899; m. 869, Ealhswith, d. 904, dau. of Æthelred Mucill, ealdorman of the Gaini, by Edburga, his wife. (ASC, 853, 871, 891, 894, 897, 901; *DNB* 1: 153-162; Asser, *Life of Alfred*; *ES* II/78).

**15. EDWARD I, "the Elder,"** King of England, 899-924; b. abt. 871/5; d. 17 July 924/5; m. (2) or (3) 919, Eadgifu, d. 25 Aug. 968, dau. of Sigehelm, Ealdorman of Kent. (ASC 924, 925; *DNB* 1: 157; *NSE* X: 193). (Note: *Burke's Peerage*, 1967 edition, "Kings of England, the Royal Lineage," calls Egwina, said by some to be 1<sup>st</sup> wife, his mistress.

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) page 1]



[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]

**871-899 ALFRED THE GREAT**, King of England, went to Rome as a child with his father and was anointed there by Pope Leo IV 855, a great national leader in the struggle against the Danish invaders and a renowned patron of learning, *b* at Wantage, Berks 849, *m* 869, Ealhswith (*d* 904), dau of Æthelred Mucil, Ealdorman of the Gaini, by his wife Eadburh, a descendant of the Kings of Mercia, and *d* 26 Oct 899 (*bur* New Minster (afterwards Hyde Abbey), Winchester), having had issue, with several children who *d* as infs,

1 EDWARD, *s* his father.

2 Æthelweard, *b* ca 880, *m* —, and *d* 16 Oct 922, leaving issue,

1 Thurcytel, Chancellor under Kings Athelstan, Edmund I and Edred, later Abbot of Croyland, Lincs, *b* ca 907; *d* at Croyland 975.

2 Ælfwine, *k* at the Battle of Brunanburh 937.

3 Æthelwine, *k* at the Battle of Brunanburh 937.

1 Æthelfled, "Lady of the Mercians", *m* ante end of 889, Æthelred, Ealdorman of the Mercians, and *d* at Tamworth 12 June 918 (*bur* St Peter's Church, Gloucester), leaving issue, one dau. He *d* 912.

2 Æthelgiva, Abbess of Shaftesbury.

3 Ælfthryth (Elfrudis), *m* between 893 and 899, Baldwin II *the Bald*, Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin I, Count of Flanders, by his wife Judith, widow of Kings Æthelwulf and Æthelbald, and dau of Charles II, King of France (*see above*), and *d* 929 (?) (*bur* St Peter's Abbey, Ghent), leaving issue, two sons and two daus. He *d* 10 Sept 918 (*bur* St Peter's Abbey, Ghent).

King Alfred was *s* by his elder son,

[Source: *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973) page 189]

**Alfred** (al'fred), or **Ælfred** (alf'rād), surnamed "The Great." Born at Wantage, Berkshire, 849: died Oct. 28, 901. King of the West Saxons 871-901, fifth and youngest son of Æthelwulf, king of the West Saxons, and his wife Osburh (daughter of Oslac his cup-bearer), and brother of Æthelred whom he succeeded. He fought against the Danes in the defensive campaign of 871, serving under his brother Æthelred at Ashdown, Basing, and Merton, and commanded as king at Wilton. In 878 he receded before the Danes to Athelney, but later obtained a decisive victory over them at Ethandun. By the treaty of Wedmore, which followed, Guthrum consented to receive baptism and to retire north of Watling Street. Alfred fortified London in 886, and carried on a defensive war with the Danes 894-897, which ended in the withdrawal of the invaders, and in which, by the aid of ships of improved model, the English for the first time gained a decided naval advantage over the vikings. His success against the Danes was due largely to his reform of the national fyrd or militia, by which half the force of each shire was always ready for military service. His administration was also marked by judicial and educational reforms. He compiled a code of laws, rebuilt the schools and monasteries, and invited scholars to his court. He was himself a man of learning, and translated into Saxon the "Ecclesiastical History" of the Venerable Bede, the "Epitome of Universal History" of Paulus Orosius, and the "Consolations of Philosophy" by Boethius, and corrected a translation of the "Dialogues" of Gregory the Great. The popular accounts of his life abound in legends which are devoid of historical foundation.

It is not surprising that the great services of Alfred to his people in peace and in war should have led posterity to ascribe every institution, of which the beginning was obscure [such as the law of frank-pledge, the distribution of hundreds and tythings, and trial by jury], to his contrivance, till his fame has become almost as fabulous in legislation as that of Arthur in arms. *Hallam.*

[Source: *Century Cyclopedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903) page 38]

**(2) Edward I, "the Elder," King of England (875– 924) = Eadgifu (d. 966/7)**



899–924 **EDWARD I THE ELDER**, KING OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, crowned at Kingston 8 June 900, *married* first Ecgwynn. EDWARD I, KING OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, *married* second Ælflaed (*buried* at Winchester), daughter of Æthelhelm, Ealdorman OF WILTSHIRE. EDWARD I, KING OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS, *married* third 916 Eadgifu (*died* 25 August 968), daughter of Sigehelm, Ealdorman OF KENT, and *died* at Farndon 17 July 924 (*buried* at New Minster, Winchester, and *reburied* at Hyde Abbey). [Source: *Burke's Peerage* at: [https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily\\_UnitedKingdom.php](https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily_UnitedKingdom.php)]

Source: Weis: 1 & 2; Stone: chart 10; BG: 189 & 190; BP1; EB; ASC; DNB17: 1-5; CCN: 353; Watson: 18; Royal; Browning: 110

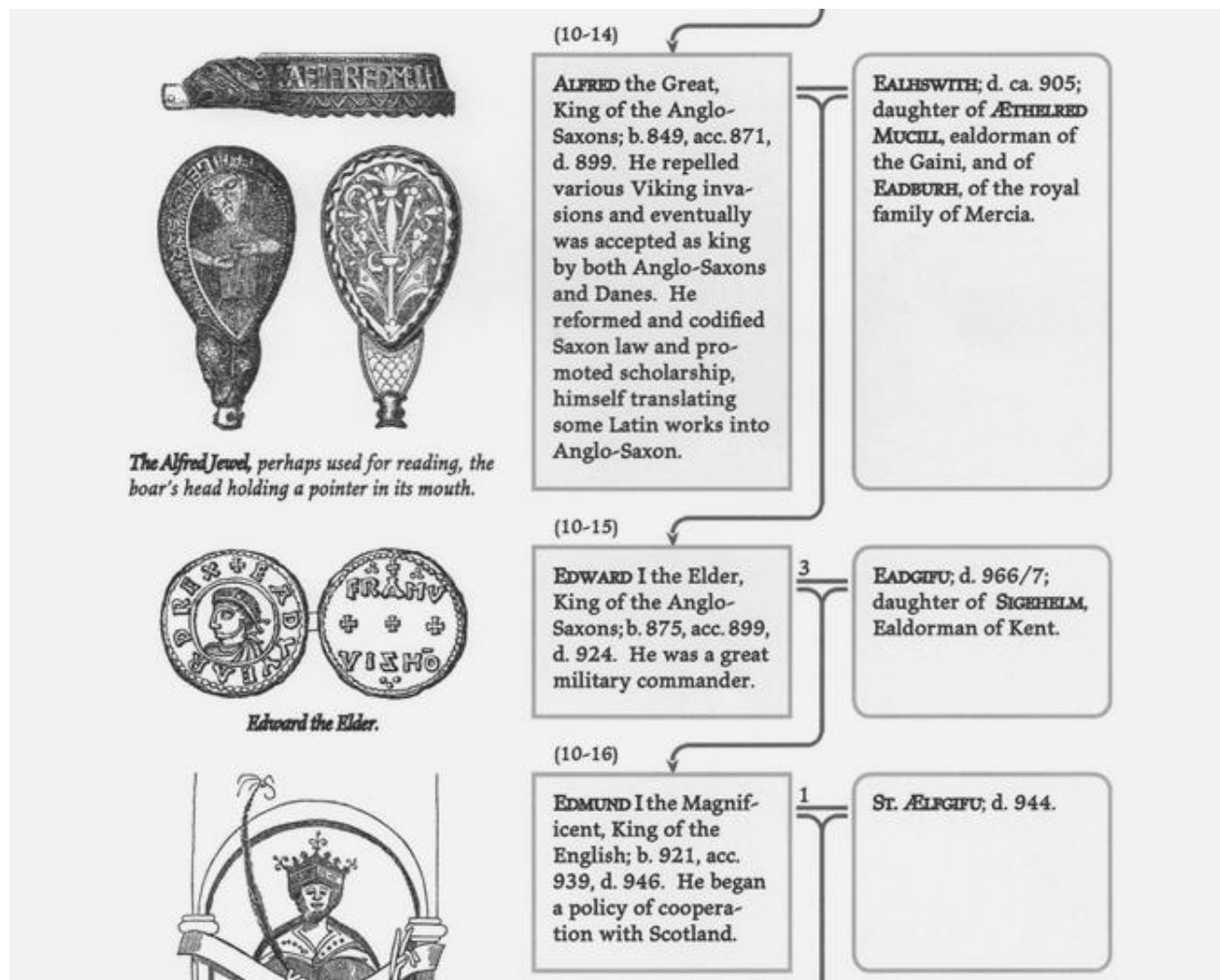
**14. ALFRED THE GREAT**, by (1), King of England, 871-899, b. Wantage, Berkshire, 849; d. 26 Oct. 899; m. 869, Ealhswith, d. 904, dau. of Æthelred Mucill, ealdorman of the Gaini, by Edburga, his wife. (ASC, 853, 871, 891, 894, 897, 901; *DNB* 1: 153-162; Asser, *Life of Alfred*; *ES* II/78).

**15. EDWARD I**, "the Elder," King of England, 899-924; b. abt. 871/5; d. 17 July 924/5; m. (2) or (3) 919, Eadgifu, d. 25 Aug. 968, dau. of Sigehelm, Ealdorman of Kent. (ASC 924, 925; *DNB* 1: 157; *NSE* X: 193). (Note: *Burke's Peerage*, 1967 edition, "Kings of England, the Royal Lineage," calls Egwina, said by some to be 1<sup>st</sup> wife, his mistress. Edward mar. (1) or (2) Elfreda, dau. of Ethelhelm, Lord of Meopham, Cooling & Lenham in co. Kent).

**16. EDMUND**, "the Magnificent," by (2) or (3), King of England, 939-946; b. 920/1; d. 946; m. (1) 940, St. Ælfgifu, d. 944. (ASC, 942, 946; Hodgkin; *DNB* 16: 401).

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) pages 1 & 2]





[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]

**Edward** (ed'wärd), surnamed "The Elder."  
[AS. *Eádweard*, guardian of property, L. *Edvardus*, F. *Édouard*, It. *Eduardo*, *Edoardo*, *Odoardo*, Sp. *Eduardo*, Pg. *Eduardo*, *Duarte*, G. *Eduard*.] Died at Farndon, Northamptonshire, in 925. King of the West Saxons, son of Alfred the Great whom he succeeded in 901. He defeated his cousin Ethelwald, who disputed his title to the throne. On the death of his sister Ethelfleda (Elfreda), the widow of Æthelred, ealdorman of Mercia, he incorporated Mercia (which had long acknowledged the overlordship of the West-Saxon kings) with Wessex. He completed the conquest of the Danelagh, or Five Boroughs of the Danes, conquered East Anglia and Essex, and received the submission of Strathclyde and all the Scots. At his death he ruled Wessex, Kent, and Sussex by inheritance; Mercia, Essex, and East Anglia by conquest; and Northumberland, Wales, Scotland, and Strathclyde as overlord.

[Source: *Century Cyclopaedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903) page 353]

**899-925 EDWARD (I) THE ELDER, King of England**, crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames 8 June 900, annexed the Danelaw south of the Humber and was acknowledged as overlord by Rægnald I, King of York, Constantine II, King of Scots, the King of the Strathclyde Britons, and others 923, *b ca* 871-72, *m* 1st. Ecgwynn (Egwina), of unknown origin, and had issue,

1 ATHELSTAN, *s* his father.

1 A dau, *m* at Tamworth 30 Jan 926, as his 2nd wife, Sihtric Caech, King of York. He *d* 927.

King Edward the Elder *m* 2ndly, Ælflaed (Elflæda), dau of Ealdorman Æthelhelm, and by her had issue,

2 Ælfweard, *d* at Oxford 2 Aug 925 (*bur* Winchester Cathedral).

3 Edwin, drowned in the English Channel 933 (*bur* St Bertin's Abbey, St Omer).

2 Eadflaed, a nun (*bur* Wilton).

3 Eadgifu (Ogive), *m* 1st between 916 and 919, as his 2nd wife, Charles III *the Simple*, King of France, and had issue. He *d* 7 Oct 929. She *m* 2ndly, Herbert of Vermandois, Count of Meaux, and *d* 948, having had further issue.

4 Æthelhild, a nun (*bur* Wilton).

5 Eadhild, *m* 926, as his 1st wife, Hugh the Great, Duke of France and Count of Paris, and *dsp ante* 938. He *d* 956.

6 Eadgyth, *m* 930, as his 1st wife, Otto I *the Great*, Holy Roman Emperor and Duke of Saxony, and *d* 26 Jan 946 (or 947), leaving issue. He *d* 973.

7 Ælfifu (Adiva), *m* "some King not far from the Jupiter Mountains" (*ie* the Alps), who has recently

been identified\* as Boleslaw II, Duke of Bohemia, He *d* 999.

King Edward the Elder *m* 3rdly Eadgifu (*d* 25 Aug 968), dau of Sigehelm, and *d* at Farn-don-on-Dee 17 July 925 (*bur* Winchester Cathedral), having by her had issue,

4 EDMUND I, *s* his half-brother King Athelstan.

5 EDRED, *s* his brother King Edmund I.

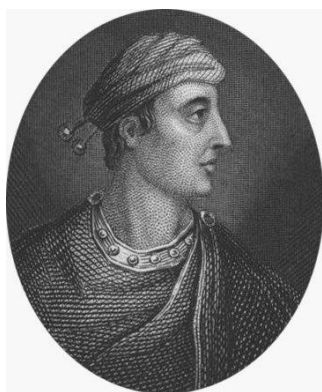
8 Eadburh (St), a nun at Winchester.

9 Eadgifu, *m* "Louis of Aquitaine, King of Arles", who has not been satisfactorily identified.

King Edward the Elder was *s* by his eldest son,

[Source: *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973) pages 189 & 190]

**(3) Edmund I, "the Magnificent," King of England (921 – 946) = St. Elfgifu (d. 944)**



939–946 **EDMUND I THE MAGNIFICENT**, KING OF THE ENGLISH, crowned at Kingston, *born* 921, *married* 940 Edgira (*died* 944), and was *murdered* at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire 26 May 946 (*buried* at Glastonbury Abbey), when he was succeeded by his younger brother. [Source: *Burke's Peerage* at: [https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily\\_UnitedKingdom.php](https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily_UnitedKingdom.php)]

Sources: Weis2: 1 & 2; Stone: chart 10; BG: 190; BP1; EB; DNB16: 401-403; ASC; Hodgkin: 338; Watson: 18; EB; CCN: 352; Royal; Browning: 110

**15. EDWARD I**, "the Elder," King of England, 899-924; b. abt. 871/5; d. 17 July 924/5; m. (2) or (3) 919, Eadgifu, d. 25 Aug. 968, dau. of Sigehelm, Ealdorman of Kent. (ASC 924, 925; DNB 1: 157; NSE X: 193). (Note: *Burke's Peerage*, 1967 edition, "Kings of England, the Royal Lineage," calls Egwina, said by some to be 1<sup>st</sup> wife, his mistress.

Edward mar. (1) or (2) Elfreda, dau. of Ethelhelm, Lord of Meopham, Cooling & Lenham in co. Kent).

**16. EDMUND**, "the Magnificent," by (2) or (3), King of England, 939-946; b. 920/1; d. 946; m. (1) 940, St. Ælfgifu, d. 944. (ASC, 942, 946; Hodgkin; DNB 16: 401).

**17. EDGAR**, "the Peaceful," King of England, 959-975; b. 944; d. 975; m. (2) 965, Ælfthryth (Elfrida), b. 945; d. 1000, a nun at Wherwell; dau. of Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon. (ASC, 965; NSE X: 165-166; DNB 16: 365; ES II/78).

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) pages 1 & 2]

**939-946 EDMUND I THE MAGNIFICENT,**  
**King of England, b ca 921, m 1st, (St)**  
**Ælfgifu (d 944), and had issue,**

**1 EDWY, s his uncle King Edred.**

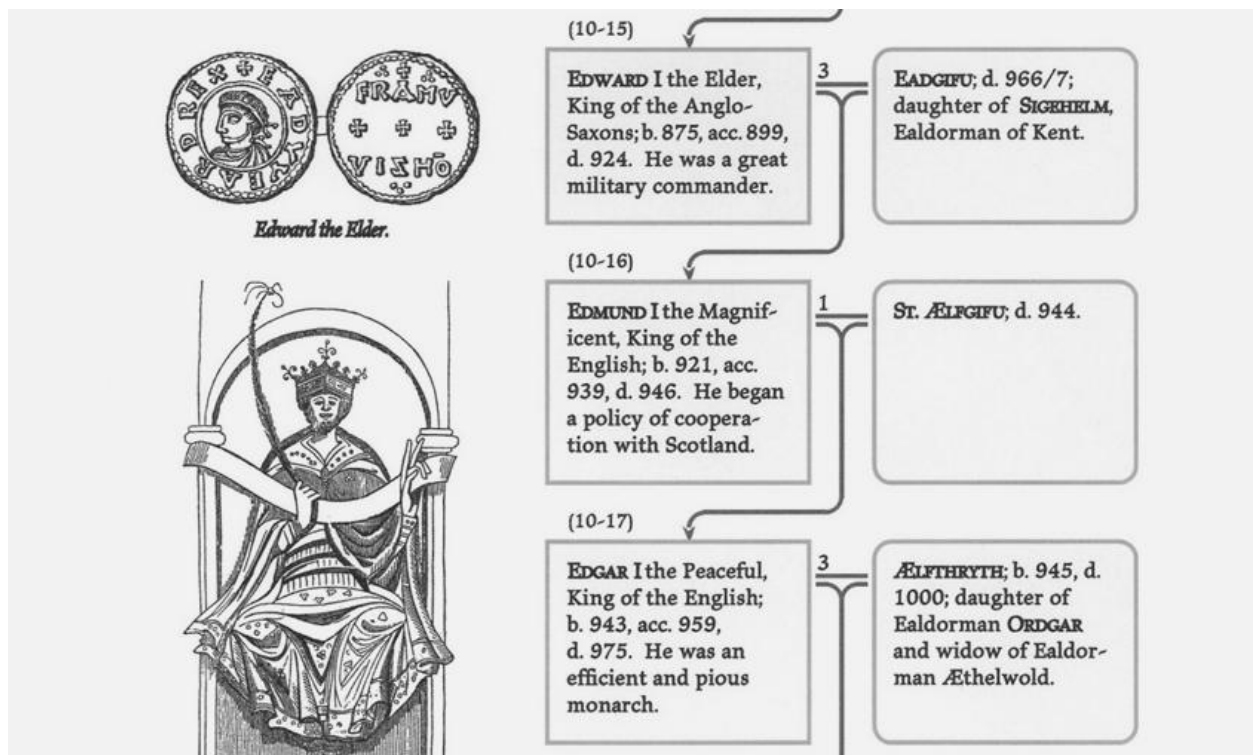
**2 EDGAR, s his brother King Edwy.**

**King Edmund I m 2ndly, Æthelflaed of Damer-**  
**ham (who m 2ndly, Ealdorman Athelstan, and**  
**d post 975), dau of Ealdorman Ælfgar, and**  
**was murdered by Liofa, an outlaw, at Puckle-**  
**church, Glos 26 May 946 (bur Glastonbury**  
**Abbey), when he was s by his brother,**

[Source: *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973) page 190]

**Edmund I., or Eadmund**, surnamed **Magnificus** ('the Magnificent'). Born about 922: killed at Pucklechurch, Gloucester, England, May 26, 946. King of the West Saxons and Mercians. He was the son of Edward the Elder, and a brother of Athelstan whom he succeeded in 940. He subdued Cumbria (945), which he bestowed on Malcolm I. of Scotland. He was killed by a robber named Liofa while keeping the feast of St. Augustine of Canterbury at Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire. The robber having entered the hall unbidden, the king ordered a cup-bearer to remove him, and when the robber resisted came to the cup-bearer's relief. In the struggle that ensued he was stabbed to death with a dagger.

[Source: *Century Cyclopedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903) page 352]



[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]



**(4) St. Edgar I, “the Peaceful,” King of England (944 – 975) = Elfhthryth (945 – 1000)**



959–975 **EDGAR THE PEACEFUL**, KING OF THE ENGLISH, crowned at Bath 11 May 973, *born circa 944, married* first 961 Æthelflaed (*died* 962). **EDGAR**, KING OF THE ENGLISH, *married* second 965 Ælfthryth (*died* a nun at Wherwell 1000), widow of Æthelwald, Ealdorman OF EAST ANGLIA, and daughter of Ordgar, Ealdorman OF DEVON, and *died* 8 July 975 (*buried* at Glastonbury Abbey). [Source: *Burke's Peerage* at: [https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily\\_UnitedKingdom.php](https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily_UnitedKingdom.php)]

Sources: Weis2: 2; BG: 190; Stone: chart 10; BP1; EB; ASC; DNB16: 365-370; CCN: 352; Gardiner: xxvii; Watson: 19; Royal; CO; Browning: 110

**16. EDMUND**, “the Magnificent,” by (2) or (3), King of England, 939-946; b. 920/1; d. 946; m. (1) 940, St. Ælfgifu, d. 944. (ASC, 942, 946; Hodgkin; *DNB* 16: 401).

**17. EDGAR**, “the Peaceful,” King of England, 959-975; b. 944; d. 975; m. (2) 965, Ælfthryth (Elfrida), b. 945; d. 1000, a nun at Wherwell; dau. of Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon. (ASC, 965; NSE X: 165-166; *DNB* 16: 365; ES II/78).

**18. ÆTHELRED II**, “the Redeless,” King of England, 979/1013, 1014/1016; b. abt. 968; d. 23 Apr. 1016; m. (1) 985, Ælfgifu (Elgiva), d. 1002, dau. of Thored, Ealdorman of Northumbria; m. (2) abt. 1002, Emma, d. 1052, dau. of **RICHARD I** (121E-20), Duke of Normandy and his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Gunnora. Emma m. (2) 1017, Canute, King of Denmark and England. (CP V: 504; CP IX: 704. Gens. 13-31: Thatcher, 321; Gardiner, xxvii-xxix; *DNB* 18: 27; Gabriel Ronay, *The Lost King of England* (1989), 8, 20; David Douglas, *William the Conqueror*, 167; ES II/78, Burke, 1967).

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) page 2]

**Edgar** (ed'gär), or **Eadgar**. Born 944: died July 8, 975. A king of England, son of Edmund (Eadmund) and Ælfgifu. He ascended the throne in 958 as successor to his brother Eadwig (Edwy). He ruled the whole nation (West Saxons, Northumbrians, and Mercians), and his quiet reign gained for him the surname “The Peaceful.” He is said to have ceded Lothian (northern Bernicia) to Kenneth of Scotland.

[Source: *Century Cyclopedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903) page 352]

**959-975 EDGAR THE PEACEFUL, King of England**, reigned in Mercia and the Danelaw 957-59, crowned at Bath by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury and Oswald, Archbishop of York 11 May 973, *b* 943 or 944, *m* 1st, Æthelflaed, dau of Ealdorman Ordmaer, and had issue,

1 EDWARD (II), *s* his father.

King Edgar *m* 2ndly 965, Ælfthryth (Elfrida) (*b* ca 945; *d* a nun at Wherwell 1000), widow of Ealdorman Æthelwold of East Anglia, and dau of Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon, and *d* 8 July 975 (*bur* Glastonbury Abbey), having by her had issue,

2 Edmund, *d* 971 (*bur* Romsey Abbey).

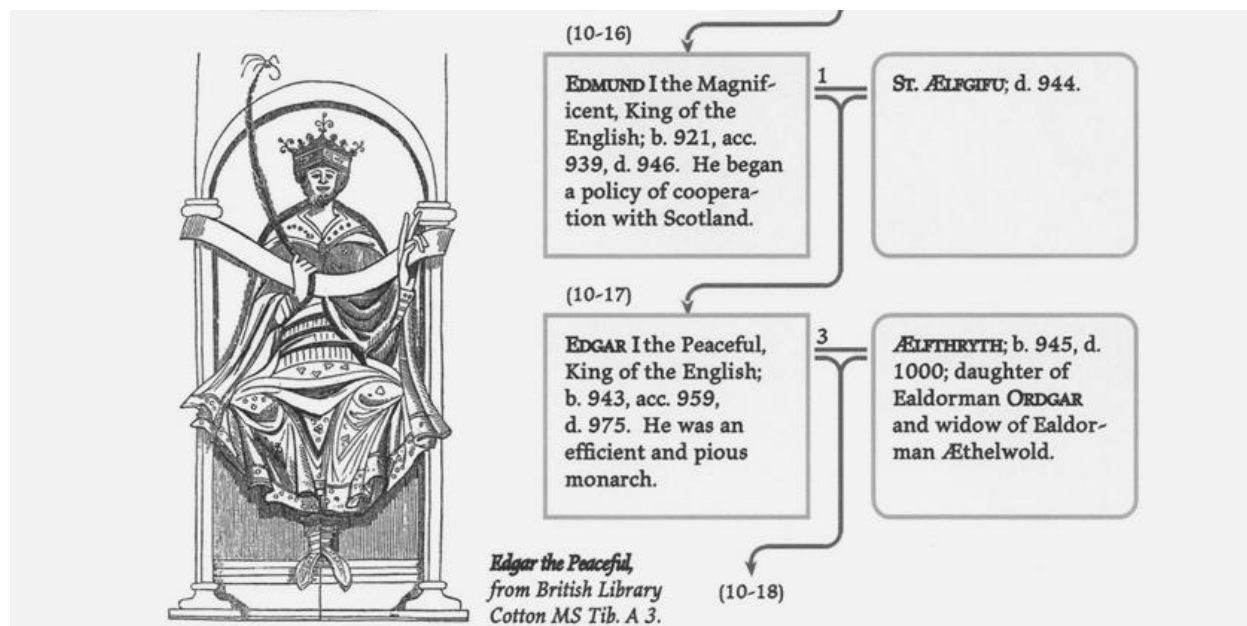
3 ÆTHELRED II, *s* his half-brother King Edward II.

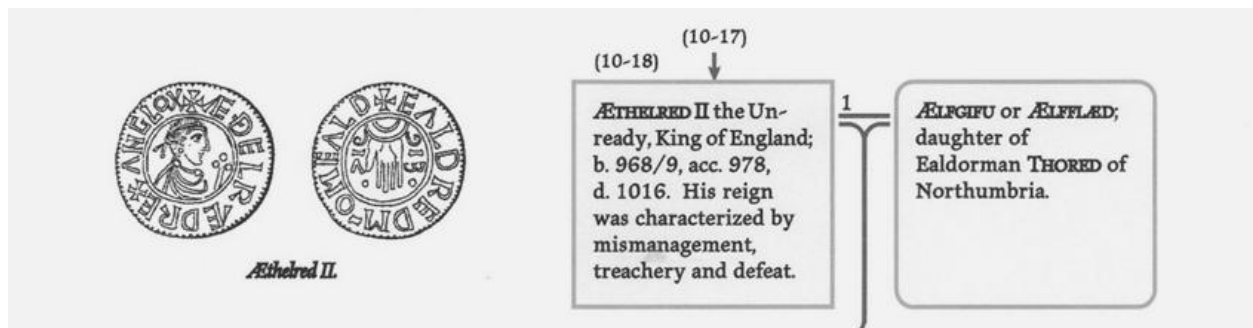
King Edgar also had an illegitimate dau by one Wulfthryth (Wulfrida), a nun,

St Eadgyth, a nun at Wilton, *b* at Kemsing ca 961; *d* at Wilton 16 Sept 984.

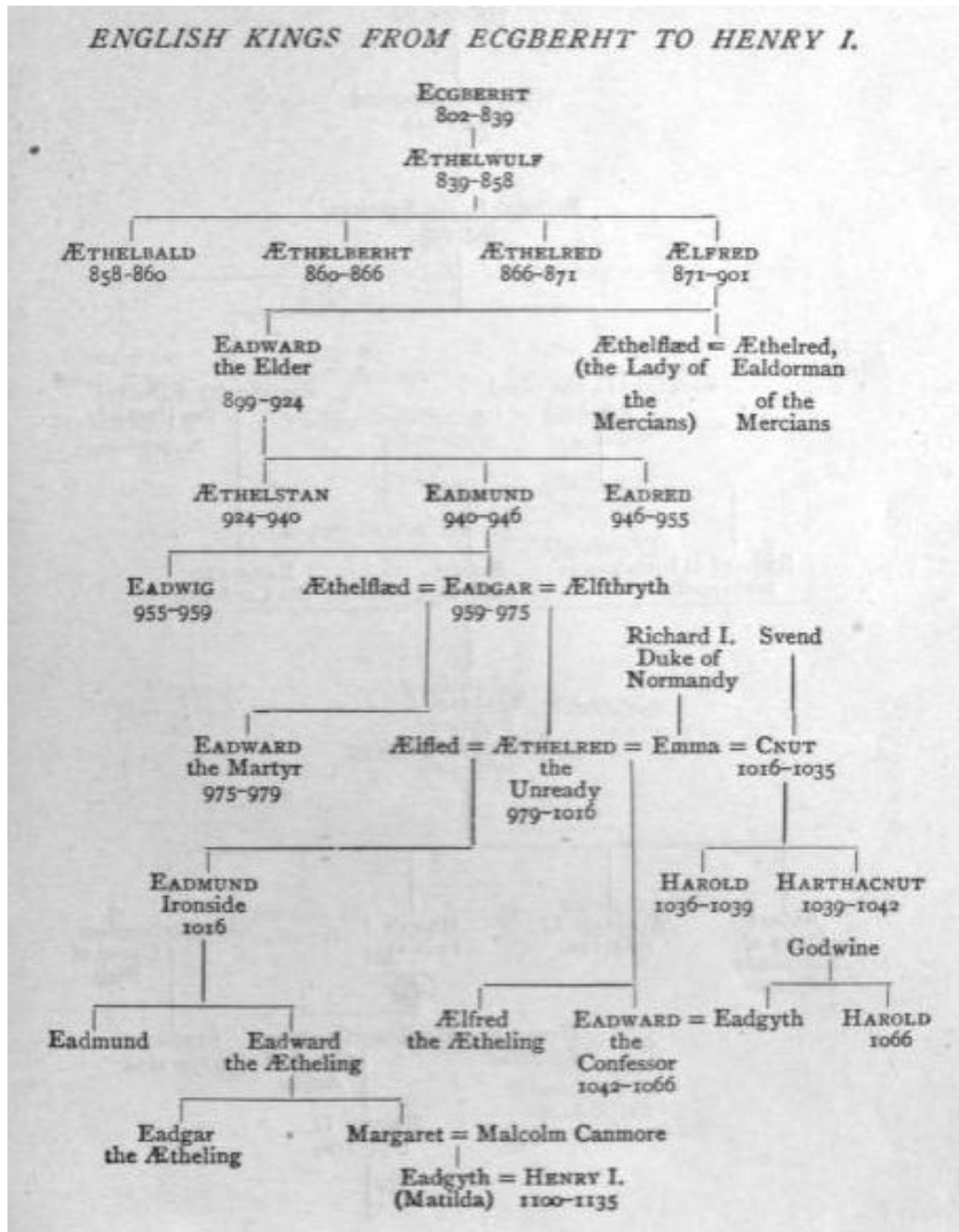
King Edgar was *s* by his eldest son,

[Source: *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973) page 190]





[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]



[Source: *A student's history of England* by Samuel R. Gardiner (1916) page xxvii]

**(5) Ethelred II, "the Unready," King of England (968/9– 1016) = Elfgyth (d. 1002)**



979–1013 AND 1014–1016 **ÆTHELRED II THE UNREADY**, KING OF THE ENGLISH, crowned at Kingston 14 April 979, *born* circa 966, *married* first 985 Ælfifu (*died* 1002), daughter of Thored, Ealdorman OF NORTHUMBRIA. **ÆTHELRED II**, KING OF THE ENGLISH, *married* second 1002 Emma (*married* second 2 July 1017 Canute I *the Great*, King of England 1016–35 (see below), and *died* at Winchester 6 March 1052 (*buried* at Winchester Cathedral), eldest daughter of Richard I *the Fearless*, Duke OF NORMANDY 942–96, and *died* at London 23 April 1016 (*buried* at Old St Paul's Cathedral, London).  
[Source: *Burke's Peerage* at: [https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily\\_UnitedKingdom.php](https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily_UnitedKingdom.php)]

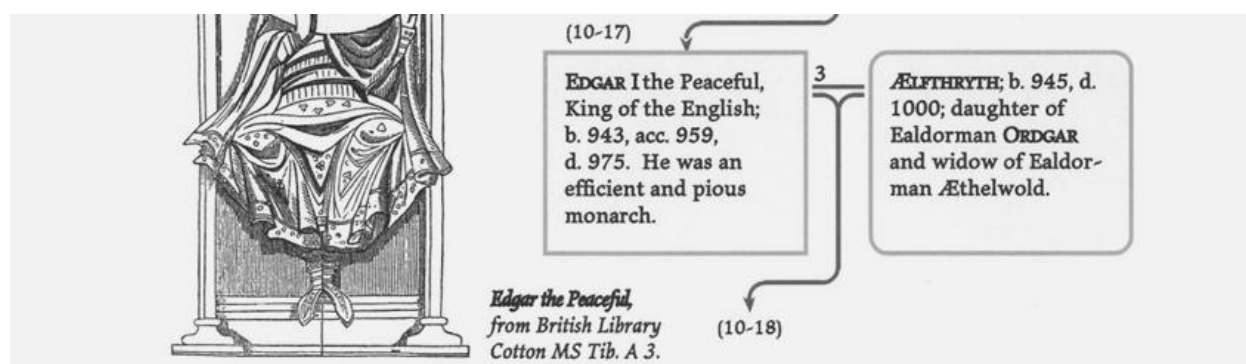
Sources: Weis2: 2; Stone: chart 10; Thatcher: 321; BG: 190; BP1; EB; DNB18: 27-33; CCN: 18; Douglas: 159-162; Watson: 19; Royal; Browning: 110

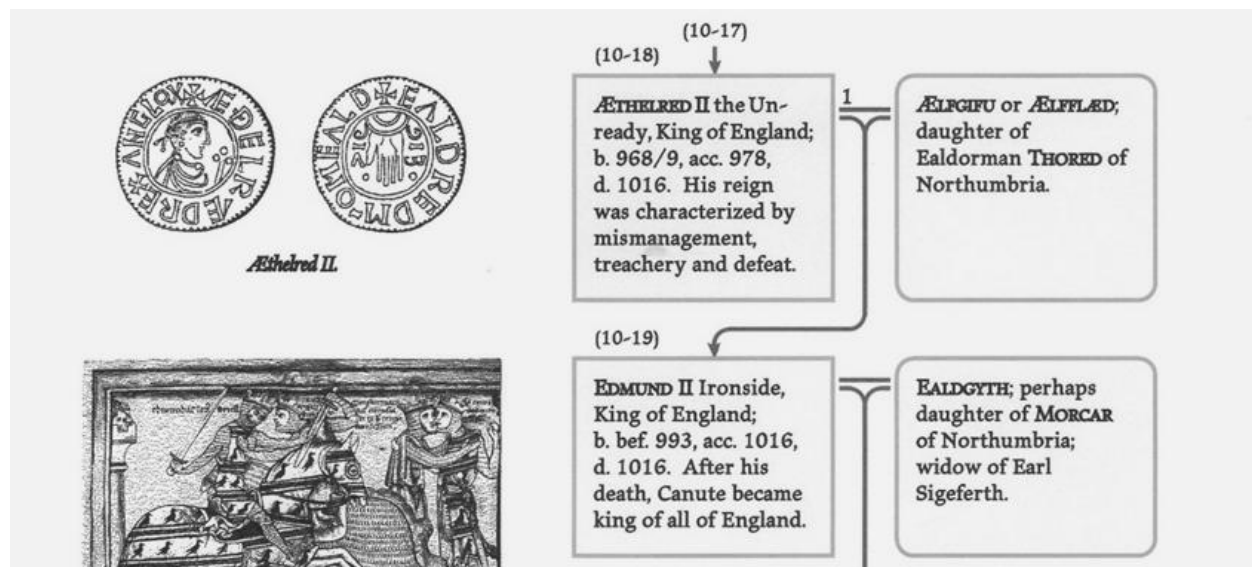
**17. EDGAR, "the Peaceful,"** King of England, 959-975; b. 944; d. 975; m. (2) 965, Ælfthryth (Elfrida), b. 945; d. 1000, a nun at Wherwell; dau. of Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon. (ASC, 965; NSE X: 165-166; DNB 16: 365; ES II/78).

**18. ÆTHELRED II, "the Redeless,"** King of England, 979/1013, 1014/1016; b. abt. 968; d. 23 Apr. 1016; m. (1) 985, Ælfifu (Elgiva), d. 1002, dau. of Thored, Ealdorman of Northumbria; m. (2) abt. 1002, Emma, d. 1052, dau. of **RICHARD I** (121E-20), Duke of Normandy and his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Gunnora. Emma m. (2) 1017, Canute, King of Denmark and England. (CP V: 504; CP IX: 704. Gens. 13-31: Thatcher, 321; Gardiner, xxvii-xxix; DNB 18: 27; Gabriel Ronay, *The Lost King of England* (1989), 8, 20; David Douglas, *William the Conqueror*, 167; ES II/78, Burke, 1967).

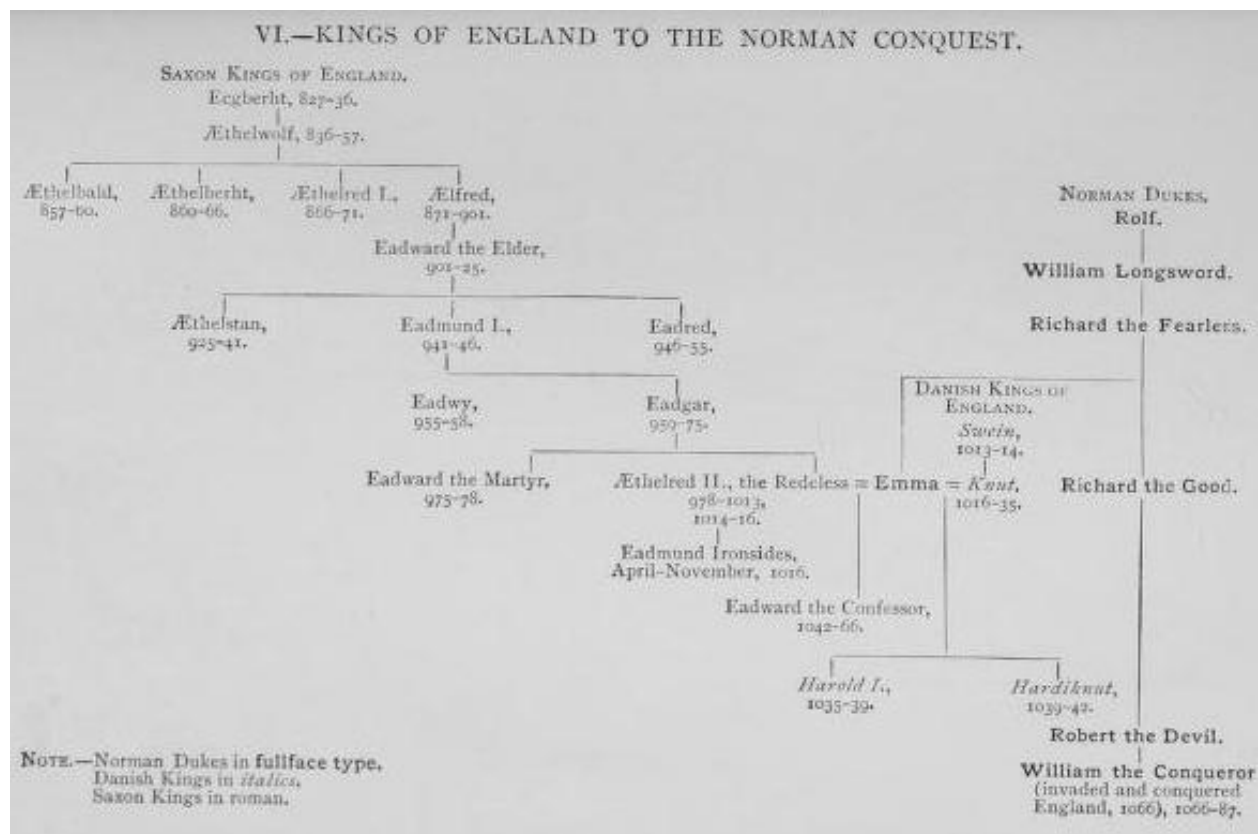
**19. EDMUND II "Ironside,"** King of England, 1016; b. abt. 989; d. 30 Nov. 1016; m 1015, Eldgyth, widow of Sigferth, a Danish nobleman. (Burke, 1967 ed; ES II/78; CCN, 352; DNB 16: 403; Ronay, *cit.* 117-121; Allstrom, 132).

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) page 2]





[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]



[Source: *A Short History of Mediæval Europe* by Oliver J. Thatcher (1897) page 321]



**979-1013 and 1014-1016 ÆTHELRED II THE UNREADY (or THE REDELESS), King of England**, crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames 14 April 979, fled to Normandy, following the Danish invasion autumn 1013, restored to the throne on the death of Sweyn Feb 1014, *b ca* 968, *m* 1st Ælfgifu (Elfgiva), dau of Ealdorman Thored of Northumbria, and had issue.

- 1 Athelstan, *d ca* 1012.
- 2 Egbert, *d ca* 1005.
- 3 EDMUND II, *s* his father.
- 4 Edred, *d ca* 1012.
- 5 Edwy, *d* murdered by King Canute 1017 (*bur* Tavistock).
- 6 Edgar, *d ca* 1008.
- 1 Eadgyth, *m* 1st 1009, Eadric Streona, Ealdorman of Mercia. He was *k* in London by King Canute 1017. She *m* 2ndly, Earl Thorkell Hávi.
- 2 Ælfgifu, *m* as his 3rd wife, Uchtred, Earl of Northumbria (*d* 1016), and had issue, Ealdgyth, *m* Maldred, Lord of Allerdale, son of Crinan, Hereditary Abbot of Dunkeld, and had issue (*see* **KINGS AND QUEENS OF SCOTLAND**, *p* 313).
- 3 Wulfhild, *m* Ulfcytel Snilling, Ealdorman of East Anglia. He was *k* in battle with the Danes 1016.
- 4 A dau, *m* Athelstan, who was *k* at the Battle of Ringmere May 1010.
- 5 A dau, Abbess of Wherwell, Hants, living 1051.

King Æthelred II *m* 2ndly spring 1002, Emma (called Ælfgifu in England) (*b* in Normandy *ca* 985; *m* 2ndly 2 July 1017, Canute I, King of England, Denmark and Norway (*see* *p* 192); *d* at Winchester 6 March 1052, *bur* Winchester Cathedral), eldest dau of Richard I, Duke of Normandy (*see* *p* 310), and *d* in London 23 April 1016 (*bur* St Paul's Cathedral), having by her had issue.

- 7 EDWARD (III), *s* his half-brother King Hardicanute.
- 8 Alfred, *d* at Ely after being blinded 5 Feb 1037.
- 6 Godgifu (Goda), *m* 1st Drogo (Dreux), Count of Mantes and the Vexin, and had issue, three sons. He *d* at Nicæa 1035. She *m* 2ndly *ca* 1036, as his 1st wife, Eustace II, Count of Boulogne, and *d ante* 1049. He *d* 1093.

King Æthelred II was *s* by his eldest surv son,

[Source: *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973) page 190]

**Æthelred, or Ethelred, II.** Born 968: died at London, April 23, 1016. King of England, surnamed "The Unready" ('lacking counsel'), son of Edgar and Elfrida. He succeeded to the throne 979, instituted the payment of "danegeld" 991, ordered a general massacre of the Danes 1002, was deposed 1013, and was restored 1014.

[Source: *Century Cyclopedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903) page 18]

**(6) Edmund II, "Ironsides," King of England (c. 989 - 1016) = Ealdgyth (d. aft. 1016)**



1016 **EDMUND II IRONSIDE**, KING OF THE ENGLISH, *born* circa 989, *married* 1015 Ealdgyth, widow of Sigfrid, a Danish nobleman, and *died* 30 November 1016 (*buried* at Glastonbury Abbey). [Source: *Burke's Peerage* at: [https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily\\_UnitedKingdom.php](https://www.burkespeerage.com/royalFamily_UnitedKingdom.php)]

**Sources:** Weis2: 2; BG: 190 & 191; Stone: chart 10; BP1; Watson: 19; Thatcher: 321 (see above); EB; DNB16: 403-405; CCN: 352; Royal

**18. ÆTHELRED II, "the Redeless,"** King of England, 979/1013, 1014/1016; b. abt. 968; d. 23 Apr. 1016; m. (1) 985, Ælfgifu (Elgiva), d. 1002, dau. of Thored, Ealdorman of Northumbria; m. (2) abt. 1002, Emma, d. 1052, dau. of **RICHARD I** (121E-20), Duke of Normandy and his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Gunnora. Emma m. (2) 1017, Canute, King of Denmark and England. (*CP* V: 504; *CP* IX: 704. Gens. 13-31: Thatcher, 321; Gardiner, xxvii-xxix; *DNB* 18: 27; Gabriel Ronay, *The Lost King of England* (1989), 8, 20; David Douglas, *William the Conqueror*, 167; *ES* II/78, Burke, 1967).

**19. EDMUND II "Ironsides,"** King of England, 1016; b. abt. 989; d. 30 Nov. 1016; m. 1015, Ealdgyth, widow of Sigferth, a Danish nobleman. (Burke, 1967 ed; *ES* II/78; CCN, 352; *DNB* 16: 403; Ronay, *cit.* 117-121; Allstrom, 132).

**20. EDWARD, "the Atheling"** called the "Exile," b. posthumously 1017; d. 1057; m. Agatha, b. 1020s, d. abt. 1068, probably dau. of **IAROSLAV I** (241-5), Grand Prince of Kiev, by his wife Irina (Ingigerd) of Sweden. This parentage for Agatha is now the most probable. See René Jetté, "Is the Mystery of the Origin of Agatha, Wife of Edward the Exile, Finally Solved?" *NEHGR* 150 (1996): 417-432; and Norman W. Ingham, "Has a Missing Daughter of Iaroslav Mudryi Been Found?" *Russian History/Histoire Russe* 25 (1998): 231-170 (with references to alternative theories).

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) page 2]

**April-Nov 1016 EDMUND II IRONSIDE, King of England**, chosen as King by "all the counsellors who were in London, and the citizens" after his father's death April 1016, *b ca* 993, *m* summer 1015, Ealdgyth, widow of Sigeferth, an Anglo-Scandinavian thegn, and *d* 30 Nov 1016 (*bur* Glastonbury Abbey), leaving issue,

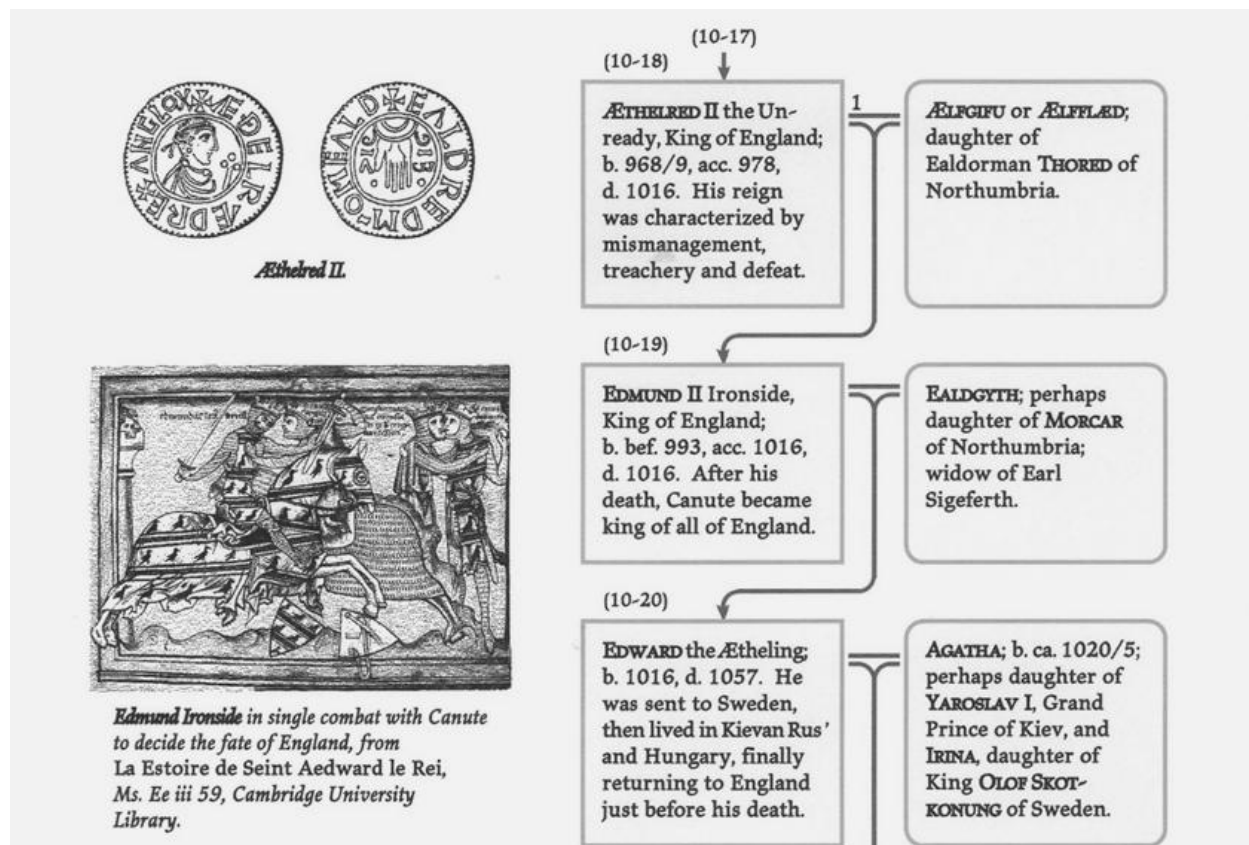
1 Edmund, sent to Hungary by King Canute, *b* 1016, *m* in Hungary, Hedwig (who *m* 2ndly, Eppo, Count of Nellenburg), 2nd dau of (St) Stephen I, King of Hungary, by his wife Gisela, dau of Heinrich II *the Quarrelsome*, Duke of Bavaria, and *dsp*.

On the death of King Edmund II the crown passed to the Anglo-Danish dynasty (*see p* 192) until 1042, when the Saxon line was restored in the person of his half-brother,

[Source: *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973) pages 190 & 191]

**Edmund II., or Eadmund**, surnamed **Iron-side**. Born probably about 989: died, probably at London, Nov. 30, 1016. King of the West Saxons. He was the son of Ethelred "the Unready," whom he succeeded in April, 1016. After many victories over the Danes, he was defeated in a bloody battle at Assandun (Ashington) in Essex by Canute, with whom he was forced to divide his kingdom, provision being made, it is said, that the survivor should be sole king. He retained Wessex, Essex, East Anglia, and London, while Canute received Northumberland and Mercia. His death, which was probably due to natural causes, has been attributed by later tradition to poison administered by Eadric Streona at the instance of Canute. After his death Canute took possession of the whole kingdom.

[Source: *Century Cyclopedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903) page 352]



[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]



**(7) Edward, "the Atheling" (1017 – 1057) = Agatha (1020s – c. 1068)**



**Edward the Atheling** (d. 1057), known as 'the Exile'. Mystery surrounds the return of Edward the Atheling to England in 1057. The son of King Edmund Ironside (d. 1016), he was forced into exile as a young boy by Cnut's conquest of England. Later, not very reliable, sources suggest that Cnut intended that he should be harmed in exile, but in fact he was well treated in Hungary, and married a royal princess, Agatha, connected with the imperial ruling house of Henry II. Negotiations were set on foot for his return by an embassy sent out in 1054, but he died soon after his arrival and was buried at St Paul's in London. One version of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle has the laconic and possibly sinister entry, 'we do not know for what reason it was brought about that he was not allowed to look on (the face?) of his kinsman, King Edward'. As Edward's nephew, but even more so as Edmund's son, he was next in line by blood to the succession. His children were well treated in England. Edgar Atheling, his son, was acclaimed king for a brief period at London immediately after the battle of Hastings, and lived on in a modest role in the Anglo-Norman world into the 1120s. His daughter Margaret, later St Margaret, was queen of Scotland. [Source: *Encyclopedia.com* at <https://www.encyclopedia.com/history/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/edward-atheling>]

Sources: Weis2: 2; BG: 191; Stone: chart 10; NEHGR 150: 417 - 432; E; Watson: 20

**19. EDMUND II "Ironside,"** King of England, 1016; b. abt. 989; d. 30 Nov. 1016; m. 1015, Eldgyth, widow of Sigeferth, a Danish nobleman. (Burke, 1967 ed; ES II/78; CCN, 352; DNB 16: 403; Ronay, *cit.* 117-121; Allstrom, 132).

**20. EDWARD,** "the Atheling" called the "Exile," b. posthumously 1017; d. 1057; m. Agatha, b. 1020s, d. abt. 1068, probably dau. of **IAROSLAV I** (241-5), Grand Prince of Kiev, by his wife Irina (Ingigerd) of Sweden. This parentage for Agatha is now the most probable. See René Jetté, "Is the Mystery of the Origin of Agatha, Wife of Edward the Exile, Finally Solved?" *NEHGR* 150 (1996): 417-432; and Norman W. Ingham, "Has a Missing Daughter of Iaroslav Mudryi Been Found?" *Russian History/Histoire Russe* 25 (1998): 231-170 (with references to alternative theories).

**21. MARGARET** (St. Margaret of Scotland), b. Hungary, 1045, d. 16 Nov. 1093; canonized 1250; m. Dunfermline, 1067 or 1070 as 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, **MALCOLM III CANMORE** (170-21), King of Scots, 1058-1093; b. abt. 1031; d. 13 Nov. 1093. (CP V: 736 chart; CP VII: 641-642; SP I: 1-2; Dunbar, 25-34, 280-281; DNB ,36:132, 35:400; Ronay, *cit.* 175-182; Paget I: 8).

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) page 2]

2 Edward *Atheling*, sent to Hungary with his brother, *b* (? twin) 1016, *m* in Hungary, Agatha, probably dau of Bruno, later Bishop of Augsburg, brother of the Holy Roman Emperor Heinrich II, and *d* in London shortly after his return from exile 1057 (*bur* St Paul's Cathedral), leaving issue,

1 Edgar *Atheling*, chosen King by the citizens of London after the death of Harold II at Hastings 1066, but submitted to William the Conqueror and swore an oath of fealty to him, went to Scotland with his mother and sisters 1067, *d unm post* 1126.

1 (St) Margaret, *b* in Hungary ca 1045, *m* at Dunfermline ca 1069, as his 2nd wife, Malcolm III *Canmore*, King of Scots, and *d* at Edinburgh Castle 16 Nov 1093 (*bur* Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline), leaving issue (*see* **KINGS AND QUEENS OF SCOTLAND**, p 313). He *d* at Alnwick, Northumberland 13 Nov 1093 (*bur* Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline). Queen Margaret was canonized by Pope Innocent IV 1250.

2 Christina, a nun at Romsey, Hants.

[Source: *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973) page 191]



*Edmund Ironside in single combat with Canute to decide the fate of England, from La Estoire de Seint Aedward le Rei, Ms. Ee iii 59, Cambridge University Library.*

(10-19)

**EDMUND II Ironside**, King of England; *b.* bef. 993, *acc.* 1016, *d.* 1016. After his death, Canute became king of all of England.

**EALDGYTH**; perhaps daughter of **MORCAR** of Northumbria; widow of Earl Sigferth.

(10-20)

**EDWARD the Ætheling**; *b.* 1016, *d.* 1057. He was sent to Sweden, then lived in Kievan Rus' and Hungary, finally returning to England just before his death.

**AGATHA**; *b.* ca. 1020/5; perhaps daughter of **YAROSLAV I**, Grand Prince of Kiev, and **IRINA**, daughter of King **OLOF SKOT-KONUNG** of Sweden.

(10-21)

**MALCOLM III Canmore**, King of Scots; *b.* 1031, *acc.* 1058, *d.* 1093. He spent some time as a youth in exile in England, which he later frequently invaded.

**ST. MARGARET** of Scotland; *b.* 1045, *d.* 1093, canonized 1250. She was an advocate of the interests of the conquered English and of the church.

[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]

**(8) St. Margaret of Scotland (c. 1045 – 1093) = Malcolm III, King of Scots (c. 1031 – 1093)**

Source: RA4: 576 & 577; Weis2: 2; Stone: chart 10; CP5: 736 chart; BG: 313 & 314; Dunbar: 25 – 34; Dunbar: 1 & 2; DNB36: 132-134; CCN: 645 & 654; Saints: 180; EB; Watson: 20

**1. MALCOLM III (CEANNMORE)**, King of the Cumbrians, King of Scots, eldest son of Duncan I, King of Scots, by \_\_\_\_\_, cousin of Siward, Earl of Northumberland, born about 1031. He defeated and killed Macbeth, King of Scots at Lunfanan, Mar 15 August 1057. He became King of Scots on the defeat and death of Lulach 17 March 1057/8. He was crowned at Scone 25 April 1058. In 1061 he invaded England, and ravaged Northumberland and Lindisfarne. He married (1<sup>st</sup>) **INGEBIORG** (or **INGIBJÖRG**), widow of Earl Thorfin Sigurdson *the Mighty*, Earl of Orkney (died about 1064), and daughter of Earl Finn Arnason. They had three sons, Duncan [King of Scots], Malcolm, and Donald. His wife, Ingeborg, died 17 Feb., year unknown. He married (2<sup>nd</sup>) at Dunfermline, Fife in 1068–9 [SAINT] **MARGARET**, daughter of Edward the Ætheling, by his wife, Agatha, kinswoman of Henry III, Holy Roman Emperor. They had six sons, Edward, Edmund [Prince of Cumbria, afterwards a monk], Ethelred [Earl of Fife, Abbot of Dunkeld], Edgar [King of Scots], Alexander [I] [King of Scots], and David [I] [King of Scots], and two daughters, Maud and Mary. He invaded England in the spring of 1069/70, and ravaged Teesdale, Cleveland, Holderness, and the country between the Tees and the Tyne. In 1072 King William the Conqueror invaded Scotland by land and sea, and King Malcolm gave hostages and became 'his man' about 15 August 1072. In 1072 he granted lands in Lothian to his kinsman, Gospatric, who was deprived of the earldom of Northumberland by King William the Conqueror. He and his wife, Margaret, granted Ballichristian to the Culdees of Lochleven. He expelled Malsnetai, mormaer of Moray in 1078. In 1079 he devastated Northumberland as far as the Tyne. He harried a great part of the north of England in 1091; he and King William II of England made peace in Sept. 1091. He was present at the laying of the foundation stone at Durham Cathedral 11 August 1093. In August 1093 he went to Gloucester, where King William II refused to receive him. At the beginning of November 1093 he invaded England again. MALCOLM III, King of Scots, was killed by Morel of Bamborough at Alnwick, Northumberland 13 Nov. 1093. He was initially buried at Tynemouth, but his son, King Alexander I, later removed his body to Dunfermline, Fife. His widow, Margaret, died at Edinburgh Castle 16 Nov. 1093, and was buried before the high altar in the church of the Holy Trinity at Dunfermline, Fife. She was canonized by Pope Innocent IV in 1250.

[Source: *Royal Ancestry Vol. 4* by Douglas Richardson (2013) pages 576 & 577]

**Margaret** (mär'ga-ret), Saint. [Gr. *μαργαρίτης*, a pearl; It. *Margherita*, Sp. *Margarita*, Pg. *Margarida*, F. *Marguerite*.] Born between 1038 and 1057: died at Edinburgh, Nov. 16, 1093. Queen of Scotland, daughter of Edward, son of Edmund Ironside, and sister of Edgar Ætheling. She married Malcolm III. of Scotland about 1067.

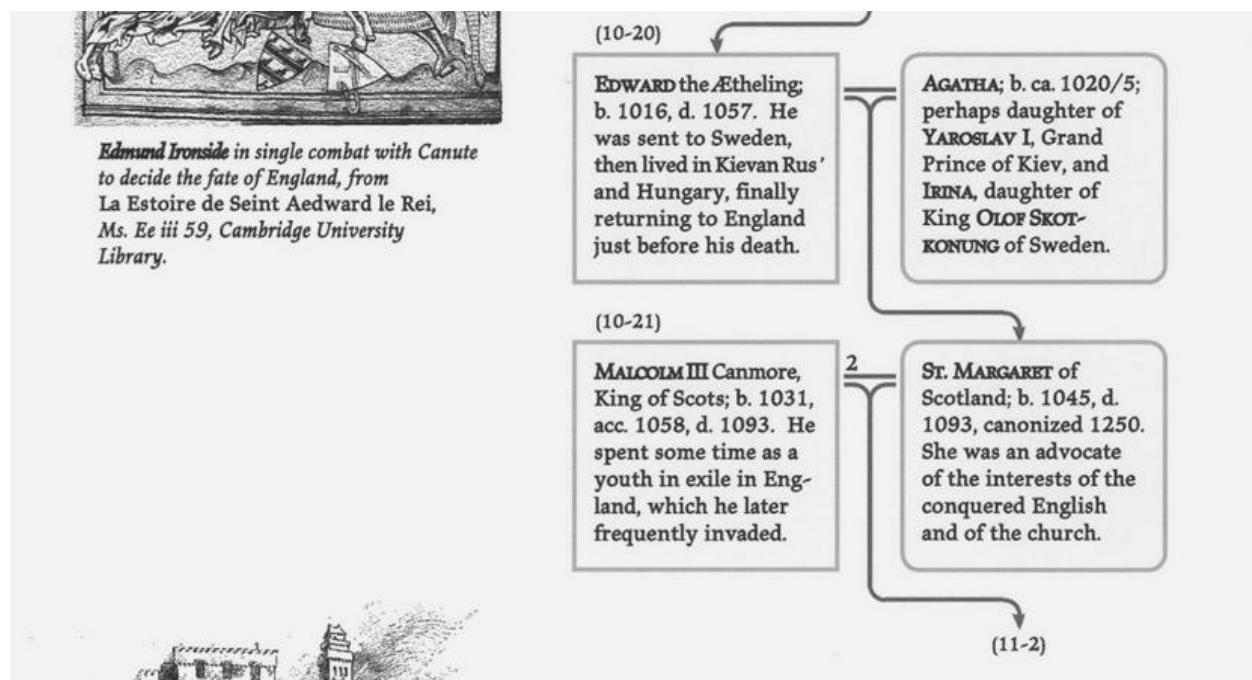
[Source: *Century Cyclopaedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903) page 654]

**20. EDWARD**, "the Atheling" called the "Exile," b. posthumously 1017; d. 1057; m. Agatha, b. 1020s, d. abt. 1068, probably dau. of **IAROSLAV I** (241-5), Grand Prince of Kiev, by his wife Irina (Ingigerd) of Sweden. This parentage for Agatha is now the most probable. See René Jetté, "Is the Mystery of the Origin of Agatha, Wife of Edward the Exile, Finally Solved?" *NEHGR* 150 (1996): 417-432; and Norman W. Ingham, "Has a Missing Daughter of Iaroslav Mudryi Been Found?" *Russian History/Histoire Russe* 25 (1998): 231-170 (with references to alternative theories).

**21. MARGARET** (St. Margaret of Scotland), b. Hungary, 1045, d. 16 Nov. 1093; canonized 1250; m. Dunfermline, 1067 or 1070 as 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, **MALCOLM III CANMORE** (170-21), King of Scots, 1058-1093; b. abt. 1031; d. 13 Nov. 1093. (*CP* V: 736 chart; *CP* VII: 641-642; *SP* I: 1-2; Dunbar, 25-34, 280-281; *DNB* ,36:132, 35:400; Ronay, *cit.* 175-182; Paget I: 8).

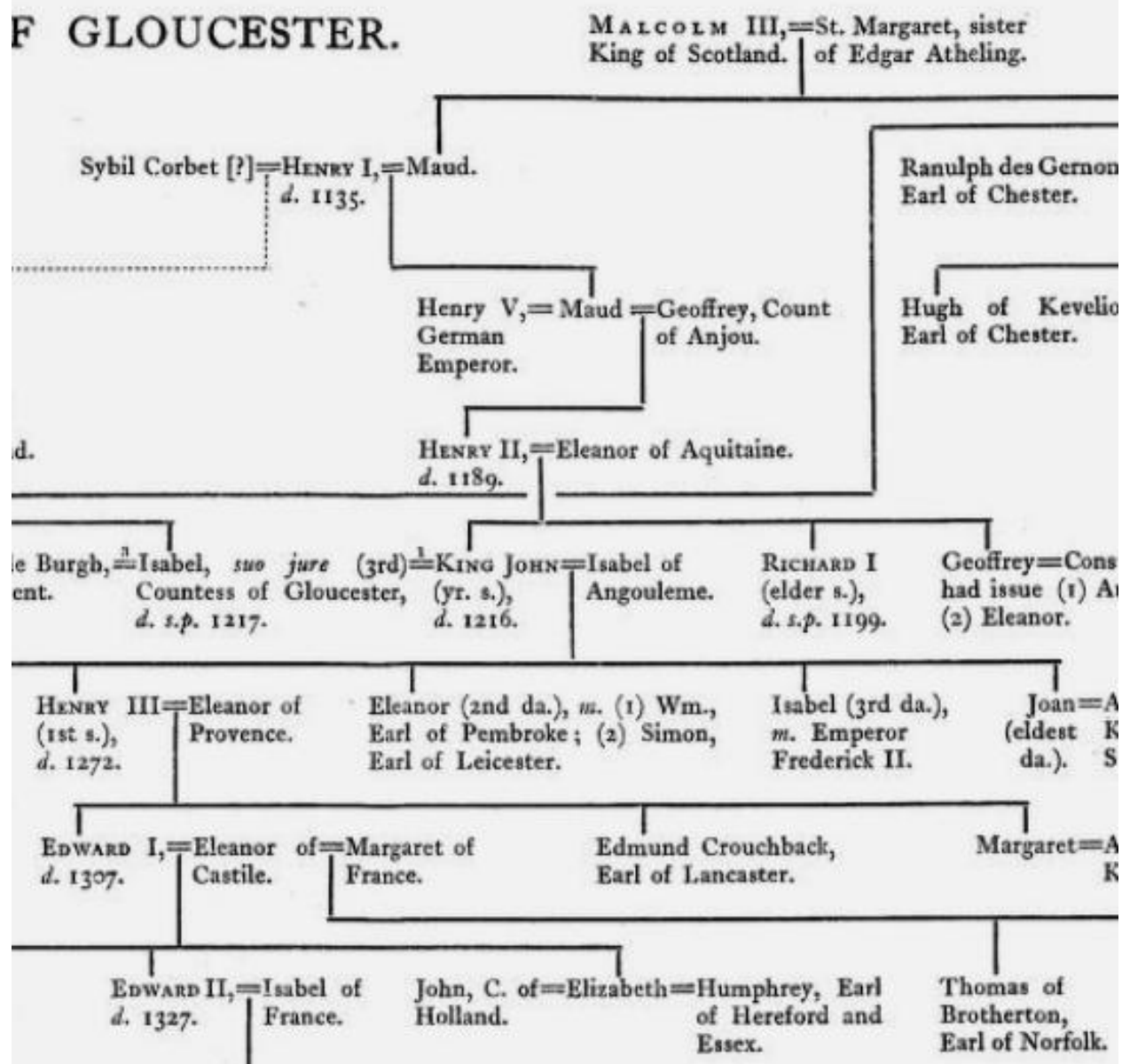
**22. MATILDA (MAUD)** of Scotland, b. Dermfermline, 1079, d. Westminster Palace, 1 May 1118; m. 11 Nov. 1100, **HENRY I** (121-25), Beauclerc, King of England, 1100-1135; b. 1068/70; d. 1 Dec. 1135. (He m. (2) 29 Feb. 1121, **ADELIZA (ADELA) OF LOUVAIN** (149-25), b. abt. 1103; d. 23 Apr. 1151 (s.p. by this marriage); she m. (2) 1138, William d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, d. 12 Oct. 1176). (*CP* I: 233-235; *CP* IV: 669 chart II; *CP* V: 736; *CP* VII: 737; *SP* I: 1-2; *CCN*, 494. Gens. 13-23: Cross, xv; *DNB* 37: 52; *DNB* 25: 436).

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) page 2]



[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]

# F GLOUCESTER.



[Source: Complete Peerage Vol. 5 by George E. Cokayne 736 chart]



**1058-1093 MALCOLM III CANMORE**

(Great Head, or Chief), **King of Scots**, made King of Strathclyde on his father's accession to the Scottish throne 1034, conquered Lothian 1054, obtained the Scottish throne after the defeat and death of Macbeth and of Lulach, crowned at Scone 25 April 1058, *b ca* 1031, *m* 1st *ca* 1059, Ingibiorg widow of Thorfinn II, Earl of Caithness and Jarl of Orkney, and dau of Finn Arnesson of Vrjar, Jarl of Halland, by his wife Bergljot, dau of Halfdan Sigurdsson, half-brother of Olav II *the Saint*, King of Norway, and had issue,

1 DUNCAN II, of whom presently.

2 Malcolm, witnessed a charter of his brother King Duncan II 1094.

3 Donald, *dvp* 1085.

King Malcolm III *m* 2ndly at Dunfermline *ca* 1069, St Margaret (*b* in Hungary *ca* 1045; *d* at Edinburgh Castle 16 Nov 1093, *bur* Abbey Church of the Holy Trinity, Dunfermline, canonized by Pope Innocent IV 1250), elder dau of Edward *Atheling* (son of Edmund II *Ironsides*, King of England), by his wife Agatha, probably dau of Bruno, later Bishop of Augsburg, brother of the Holy Roman Emperor Heinrich II, and was *k* in battle at Alnwick 13 Nov 1093 (*bur* first Tynemouth, later removed to Dunfermline by King Alexander I), having by her had issue,

4 Edward, wounded at Alnwick 13 Nov and *d* at Edwardsisle, nr Jedburgh 16 Nov 1093.

5 Edmund, supported his uncle Donald Bane against his half-brother King Duncan II, later became a monk and *d* at Montacute, Somerset.

6 Ethelred, Lay Abbot of Dunkeld, *d ante* 1097 (*bur* Kilremont Church).

7 EDGAR, *s* his uncle King Donald Bane.

8 ALEXANDER I, *s* his brother King Edgar.

9 DAVID I, *s* his brother King Alexander I.

1 Edith, later called Matilda, *b* at Dunfermline 1079, *m* at Westminster Abbey 11 Nov 1100 (being crowned the same day), as his 1st wife, Henry I, King of England, and *d* at Westminster Palace 1 May 1118 (*bur* Westminster Abbey), having had issue (*see p* 194). He *d* at St Denis-le-Fermont, nr Rouen 1 Dec 1135 (*bur* Reading Abbey).

2 Mary, *m* 1102, Eustace III, Count of Boulogne, and *d* 31 May 1116 (*bur* Bermondsey Abbey), having had issue, one son (who *d* young) and one dau (Matilda, who *m* Stephen, King of England—*see p* 194).

King Malcolm III was *s* by his brother,

[Source: *Burke's Guide to the Royal Family* by Burke's Peerage Limited (1973) pages 313 & 314]



**Malcolm III., called Canmore.** Died Nov. 13, 1093. King of Scotland 1054-93, son of Duncan I. He ascended the throne on the defeat of the usurper Macbeth by Earl Siward of Northumbria July 27, 1054, which was followed by his own victory at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, where Macbeth was slain. He was crowned at Scone April 25, 1057, and in 1058 married Margaret as his second wife, through whose influence the Roman ritual was introduced into Scotland. In 1070 he supported the cause of his brother-in-law, Edgar Atheling, but was obliged to do homage to William the Conqueror at Abernethy in 1072. He was defeated and slain by Morrel of Bamborough near the Alne, at a place which afterward received the name of Malcolm's Cross. Shakspeare introduces him in "Macbeth."

[Source: *Century Cyclopedia of Names* by Benjamin Smith (1903) page 645]

**Documentation for Ancestors 9 through 36 above are found in *The Charlemagne Pedigree* by Richard Scott (2020)**

# Supporting Published Pedigrees

(1) *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004)

## Line 1 Revised for 8<sup>th</sup> Edition

1. **CERDIC**, d. 534, King of the West Saxons, 519-534, was a Saxon earldorman who founded a settlement on the coast of Hampshire, England, in 495, assumed the title of King of the West Saxons in 519, and became the ancestor of the English royal line (ASC, Dorothy Whitelock, Editor, see dates 495, 519, 530, 534; CCN, 230; William G. Searle, *Anglo-Saxon Bishops, Kings, and Nobles* (1899), 330-351; ES II/77).
2. **CYNRIC**, d. 560, son [or grandson] of Cerdic, was king of the West Saxons, 534-560. (ASC, 534, 552, 556, 855; ES II/77).
3. **CEAWLIN**, d. 593, son of Cynric, King of Wessex, 560. (ASC, 560, 565, 568, 591, 592, 593; 855; ES II/77; CCN, 227).
4. **CUTHWINE**, killed in battle 584, (ASC, 577, 584, 685, 855). (See Trelawney D. Reed, *The Rise of Wessex*, 31).
5. **CUTHA**, son of Cuthwine and father of Ceolwald, did not rule. (ASC, 584, 568, 855).
6. **CEOLWALD**, did not rule, visited Rome, 688. (ASC, 584, 688; *The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester* (1856), 31; Searle, 330-334).
7. **CENRED**, d. 694, son of Ceolwald, and father of King Ina and Ingild, did not rule. (ASC, 688, 855; ES II/ 77).
8. **INGILD**, d. 718, son of Cenred and father of Eoppa, did not rule. (ASC, 688, 715, 718, 722, 728, 855; Searle, 330-335).
9. **EOPPA**, son of Ingild, father of Eafa, did not rule. (ASC, 855).
10. **Eafa**, son of Eoppa, did not rule. (ASC, 855).
11. **EALHMUND**, King in Kent 784, son of Eafa; m. perh. a dau. of Æthelberht II, King of Kent, 725-762. (Don Charles Stone, *Some Ancient and Medieval Descents of Edward I of England* (2003), Chart 10: "Descent from Cerdic and Alfred the Great;" ASC, 784, 855; ES II/77).
12. **EGBERT**, b. abt. 775, d. 837/9, son of Ealhmund, King in Kent. Egbert was King of Wessex, 802-827, and was the first king of all England, 827-836, m. Rædburga, of unknown origin. The male line of kings descends from him to Edward the Confessor and the female line to the present time. (ASC, 800, 823, 825, 827, 828, 836; Searle, 342-343; Moriarty, 16; ES II/77-78).
13. **ÆTHELWULF** (1B-14) b. abt. 795/800, King of Wessex, 839-855, d. 13 Jan. 858; m. (1) Osburga (Osburh), repudiated 853, d. aft. 876, dau. of Oslac, the royal cup-bearer; m. (2) 856, Judith, b. abt. 844, d. aft. 870, dau. of **CHARLES II**, "the Bald" (148-15), King of France and Ermentrude, dau. of Eudes, Count of Orléans. (ASC, 823, 836, 840, 853, 855; ES II/78; Paget I: 5). Note: Gens. 1-13: Dating discrepancies in printed sources exist. See Don Stone, *cit*, and esp. note 1.
14. **ALFRED THE GREAT**, by (1), King of England, 871-899, b. Wantage, Berkshire, 849; d. 26 Oct. 899; m. 869, Ealhswith, d. 904, dau. of Æthelred Mucill, ealdorman of the Gaini, by Edburga, his wife. (ASC, 853, 871, 891, 894, 897, 901; DNB 1: 153-162; Asser, *Life of Alfred*; ES II/78).
15. **EDWARD I**, "the Elder," King of England, 899-924; b. abt. 871/5; d. 17 July 924/5; m. (2) or (3) 919, Eadgifu, d. 25 Aug. 968, dau. of Sigehelm, Ealdorman of Kent. (ASC 924, 925; DNB 1: 157; NSE X: 193). (Note: Burke's *Peerage*, 1967 edition, "Kings of England, the Royal Lineage," calls Egwina, said by some to be 1<sup>st</sup> wife, his mistress.

Edward mar. (1) or (2) Elfreda, dau. of Ethelhelm, Lord of Meopham, Cooling & Lenham in co. Kent).

**16. EDMUND**, "the Magnificent," by (2) or (3), King of England, 939-946; b. 920/1; d. 946; m. (1) 940, St. Ælfgifu, d. 944. (ASC, 942, 946; Hodgkin; *DNB* 16: 401).

**17. EDGAR**, "the Peaceful," King of England, 959-975; b. 944; d. 975; m. (2) 965, Ælfthryth (Elfrida), b. 945; d. 1000, a nun at Wherwell; dau. of Ealdorman Ordgar of Devon. (ASC, 965; *NSE* X: 165-166; *DNB* 16: 365; *ES* II/78).

**18. ÆTHELRED II**, "the Redeless," King of England, 979/1013, 1014/1016; b. abt. 968; d. 23 Apr. 1016; m. (1) 985, Ælfgifu (Elgiva), d. 1002, dau. of Thored, Ealdorman of Northumbria; m. (2) abt. 1002, Emma, d. 1052, dau. of **RICHARD I** (121E-20), Duke of Normandy and his 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, Gunnora. Emma m. (2) 1017, Canute, King of Denmark and England. (*CP* V: 504; *CP* IX: 704. Gens. 13-31: Thatcher, 321; Gardiner, xxvii-xxix; *DNB* 18: 27; Gabriel Ronay, *The Lost King of England* (1989), 8, 20; David Douglas, *William the Conqueror*, 167; *ES* II/78, Burke, 1967).

**19. EDMUND II "Ironside"**, King of England, 1016; b. abt. 989; d. 30 Nov. 1016; m. 1015, Eldgyth, widow of Sigferth, a Danish nobleman. (Burke, 1967 ed; *ES* II/78; *CCN*, 352; *DNB* 16: 403; Ronay, *cit.* 117-121; Allstrom, 132).

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**21. MARGARET** (St. Margaret of Scotland), b. Hungary, 1045, d. 16 Nov. 1093; canonized 1250; m. Dunfermline, 1067 or 1070 as 2<sup>nd</sup> wife, **MALCOLM III CANMORE** (170-21), King of Scots, 1058-1093; b. abt. 1031; d. 13 Nov. 1093. (*CP* V: 736 chart; *CP* VII: 641-642; *SP* I: 1-2; Dunbar, 25-34, 280-281; *DNB* ,36:132, 35:400; Ronay, *cit.* 175-182; Paget I: 8).

**22. MATILDA (MAUD)** of Scotland, b. Dermfermline, 1079, d. Westminster Palace, 1 May 1118; m. 11 Nov. 1100, **HENRY I** (121-25), Beauclerc, King of England, 1100-1135; b. 1068/70; d. 1 Dec. 1135. (He m. (2) 29 Feb. 1121, **ADELIZA (ADELA) OF LOUVAIN** (149-25), b. abt. 1103; d. 23 Apr. 1151 (s.p. by this marriage); she m. (2) 1138, William d'Aubigny, Earl of Arundel, d. 12 Oct. 1176). (*CP* I: 233-235; *CP* IV: 669 chart II; *CP* V: 736; *CP* VII: 737; *SP* I: 1-2; *CCN*, 494. Gens. 13-23: Cross, xv; *DNB* 37: 52; *DNB* 25: 436).

**23. MATILDA**, b. abt. 1102-1104; d. 10 Sept. 1167; m. (2) Le Mans, 3 Apr. 1127, **GEOFFREY V (PLANTAGENET)** (118-25), Count of Anjou, Duke of Normandy; b. 24 Aug. 1113; d. 7 Sept. 1151. (She m. (1) 1114, Henry V, Emperor of Germany, who d.s.p. Utrecht, 22 May 1125). (*CP* V: 683-5, 697; *SP* I: 1-2; *CCN*, 494; *DNB* 37: 54).

**24. HENRY II**, "Curtmantel," King of England, 25 Oct. 1154-1189; b. Le Mans, 5 Mar. 1132/3; d. 6 July 1189, bur. at Fontévrault; m. Bordeaux, 18 May 1152, **ELEANOR OF AQUITAINE** (110-26), b. 1123/5, d. 31 Mar. or 1 Apr. 1204. (Divorced wife of **LOUIS VII** (102-25), King of France). (*CP* V: 736; *SP* I: 1-2; *CCN*, 494; *DNB* 26: 1; *DNB* 17: 175).

**25. JOHN**, "Lackland," King of England, 1199-1216; b. Oxford, 24 Dec. 1166/7; d. Newark, 19 Oct. 1216; m. (2) Bordeaux, 24 Aug. 1200, **ISABELLA OF ANGOULÊME** (117-27, 153-28); b. 1188; d. 31 May 1246. (*CP* V: 736; *CCN*, 547-548; *DNB* 29: 402; *DNB* 29:63).

**26. HENRY III**, King of England, 1216-1272; b. Winchester Castle, 1 Oct. 1207; d. 16 Nov. 1272; m. 24 or 25 Jan. 1236/7, **ELEANOR OF PROVENCE** (111-30), b. 1217; d. Amesbury, 24 or 25 June 1291. (*CP V*: 736; *CCN*, 356, 494; *DNB* 26: 12; *DNB* 17: 179).

**27. EDWARD I**, "Longshanks," King of England, 1272-1307; b. Westminster, 17-18 June 1239; d. 7 or 8 July 1307; crowned 19 Aug. 1274; m. (1) 18 Oct. 1254, (he age 15, she age 10) **ELEANOR OF CASTILE** (110-30), b. 1241, d. 1290; m. (2) 8 Sept. 1299, **MARGUERITE OF FRANCE** (155-30). (*CP V*: 698, 707, 736; Don Stone, *Some Ancient and Medieval Descents...*: Chart 11, note 4; *CCN*, 353; *DNB* 17: 14, 178).

[Source: *Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists who came to America before 1700* by Frederick L. Weis 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (2004) pages 1 - 3]

(2) *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020)

CHART  
10

DESCENT FROM  
CERDIC AND ALFRED THE GREAT



*Old English fibula  
(brooch) in the  
British Museum.*

(Chart 10 - Generation 1)

**CERDIC**, a Saxon leader who founded a settlement in southern England (perhaps in the upper Thames valley), ca. 532; King of the West Saxons, ca. 538-554; founder of the West Saxon dynasty.

(10-2)

**CYNRIC**, son of Cerdic (or perhaps son of Creoda, son of Cerdic), King of the West Saxons, ca. 554-581.

(10-3)

**CEAWLIN**, King of the West Saxons, ca. 581-588; he was "an energetic leader who sought to expand his power in all directions from his upper Thames base and who succeeded in exacting tribute from some of the kingdoms already established in southern England."

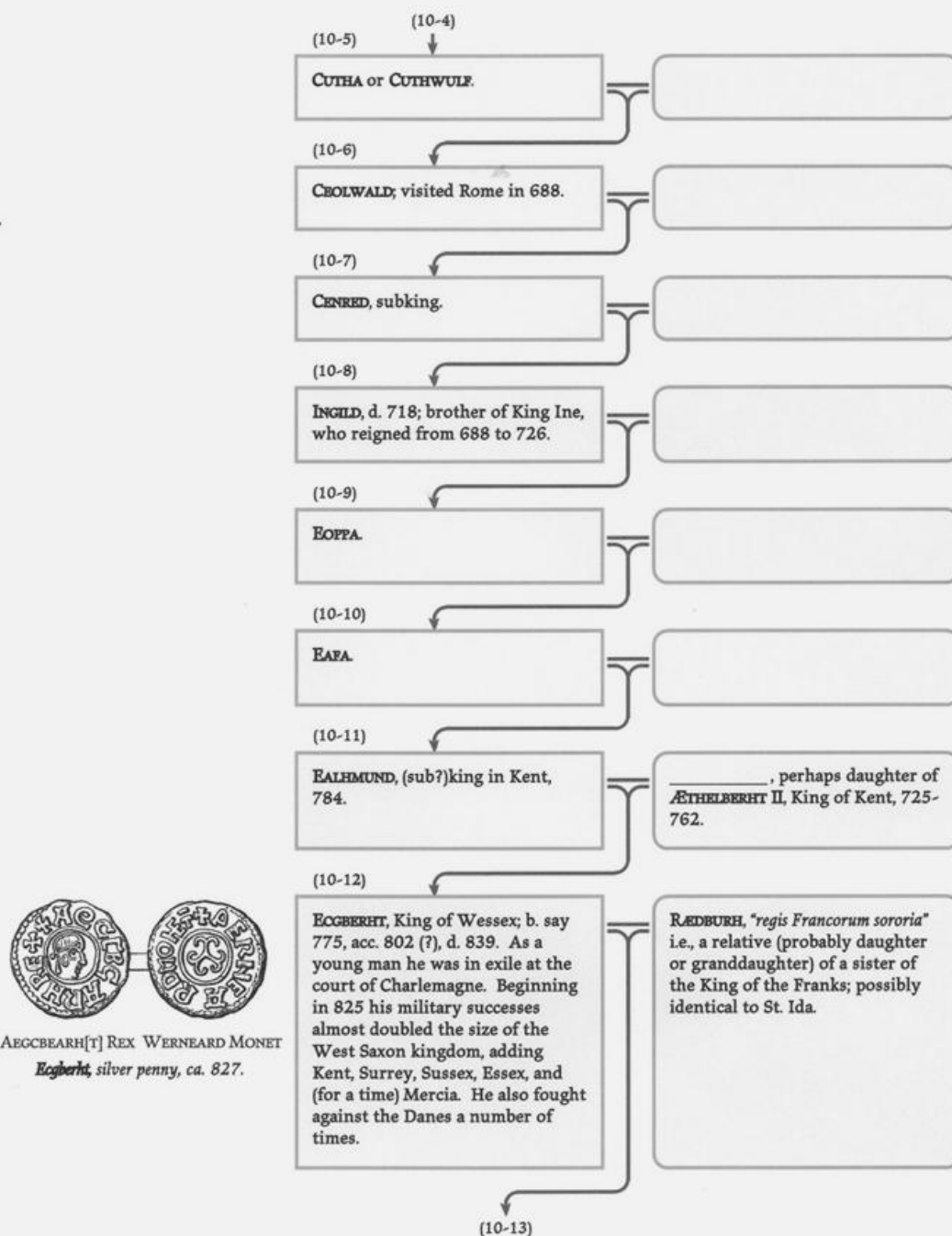
(10-4)

**CUTHWINE**.

(10-5)



*Old English necklaces in  
the British Museum.*







*Æthelwulf's enamelled gold ring.*



*The Alfred Jewel, perhaps used for reading, the boar's head holding a pointer in its mouth.*



*Edward the Elder.*



*Edgar the Peaceful, from British Library Cotton MS Tib. A 3.*

10msd3

(10-13)

(10-12)

**ÆTHELWULF**, King of Wessex; acc. 839, d. 858. He won a great victory against the Danes in 851 at Aclea, Surrey. He was a skilled diplomat and a pious man.

**OSBURH**, daughter of **OSLAC**, the royal cup-bearer.

(10-14)

**ALFRED** the Great, King of the Anglo-Saxons; b. 849, acc. 871, d. 899. He repelled various Viking invasions and eventually was accepted as king by both Anglo-Saxons and Danes. He reformed and codified Saxon law and promoted scholarship, himself translating some Latin works into Anglo-Saxon.

**EALHSWITH**; d. ca. 905; daughter of **ÆTHELRED MUCILL**, ealdorman of the Gairn, and of **EADBURH**, of the royal family of Mercia.

(10-15)

**EDWARD** I the Elder, King of the Anglo-Saxons; b. 875, acc. 899, d. 924. He was a great military commander.

**EADGIFU**; d. 966/7; daughter of **SIGEHELM**, Ealdorman of Kent.

(10-16)

**EDMUND** I the Magnificent, King of the English; b. 921, acc. 939, d. 946. He began a policy of cooperation with Scotland.

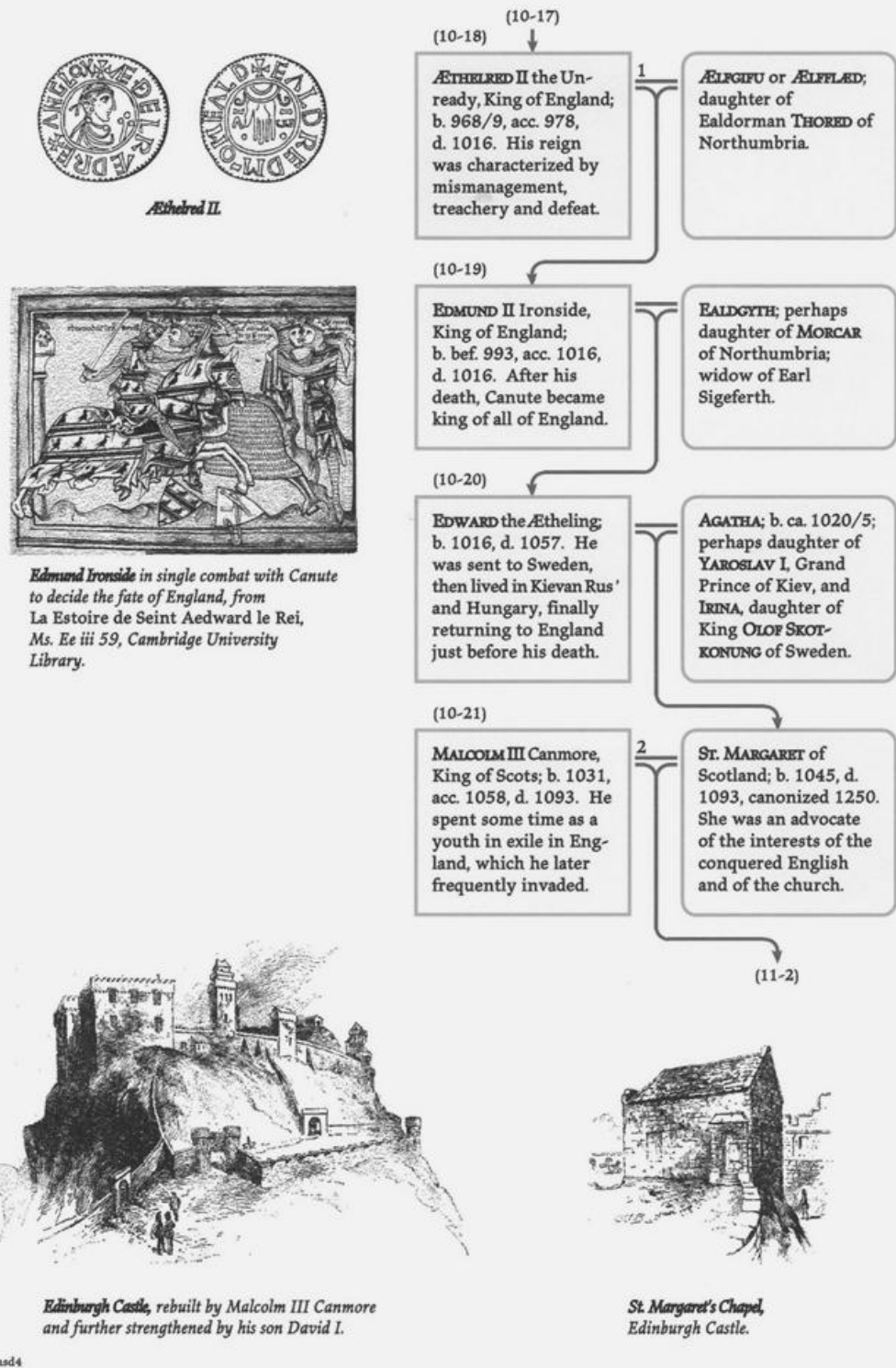
**St. ÆLFGIFU**; d. 944.

(10-17)

**EDGAR** I the Peaceful, King of the English; b. 943, acc. 959, d. 975. He was an efficient and pious monarch.

**ÆLFTHRYTH**; b. 945, d. 1000; daughter of Ealdorman **ORDGAR** and widow of Ealdorman **Æthelwold**.

(10-18)

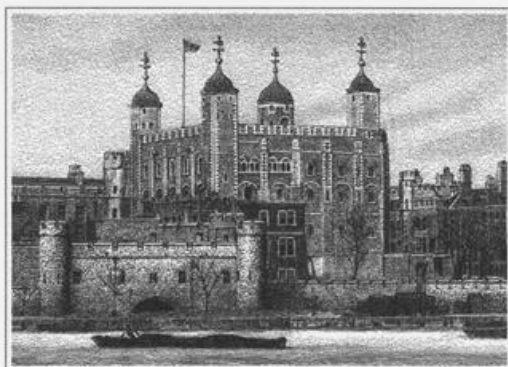


[Source: *Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 10]

Go next to 11 – 2 below

# CHART 11

## DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR



*The White Tower in the Tower of London, begun by William I in 1078.*



*Henry I and Matilda, Rochester Cathedral, Kent.*

(Chart 11 - Generation 1)

**WILLIAM I** the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, King of England; b. 1027/8, illeg. son of **ROBERT I**, Duke of Normandy; d. 1087. He conquered England in 1066 and established a strong government, keeping many Saxon institutions. He was devout, charismatic, and courageous, but sometimes cruel.

**MATILDA**; b. 1032, d. 1083; daughter of **BALDWIN V**, Count of Flanders, who was a descendant of **ALFRED the Great** (10-14) through his daughter **ÆLFTHRYTH**.

(11-2)

**HENRY I**, King of England; b. 1068, acc. 1100, d. 1135. He brought stability to England, introducing legal reforms and improving the economy. He encouraged scholarship at court. He had more illegitimate children than any other English monarch.

1

**EDITH (later MATILDA)**; b. 1079, d. 1118; daughter of **MALCOLM III Canmore**, King of Scots.

(10-21)

(11-3)

**GEOFFREY V** Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Duke of Normandy; b. 1113, d. 1151; son of **FULK V**, Count of Anjou and King of Jerusalem.

2

**MATILDA**; b. ca. 1102, d. 1167; married first **Henry V**, Emperor of Germany, when she was 11. She contested with her cousin **Stephen** for the throne of England.



(11-4)



*Planta Genista, a sprig of the broom plant, which Geoffrey wore in his helmet as a crest.*



# Some Ancient and Medieval Descents

## Chart 11 - Generation 4



*Henry II arguing with Thomas à Becket, from the 14th c. Chronicle of Peter of Langtoft.*



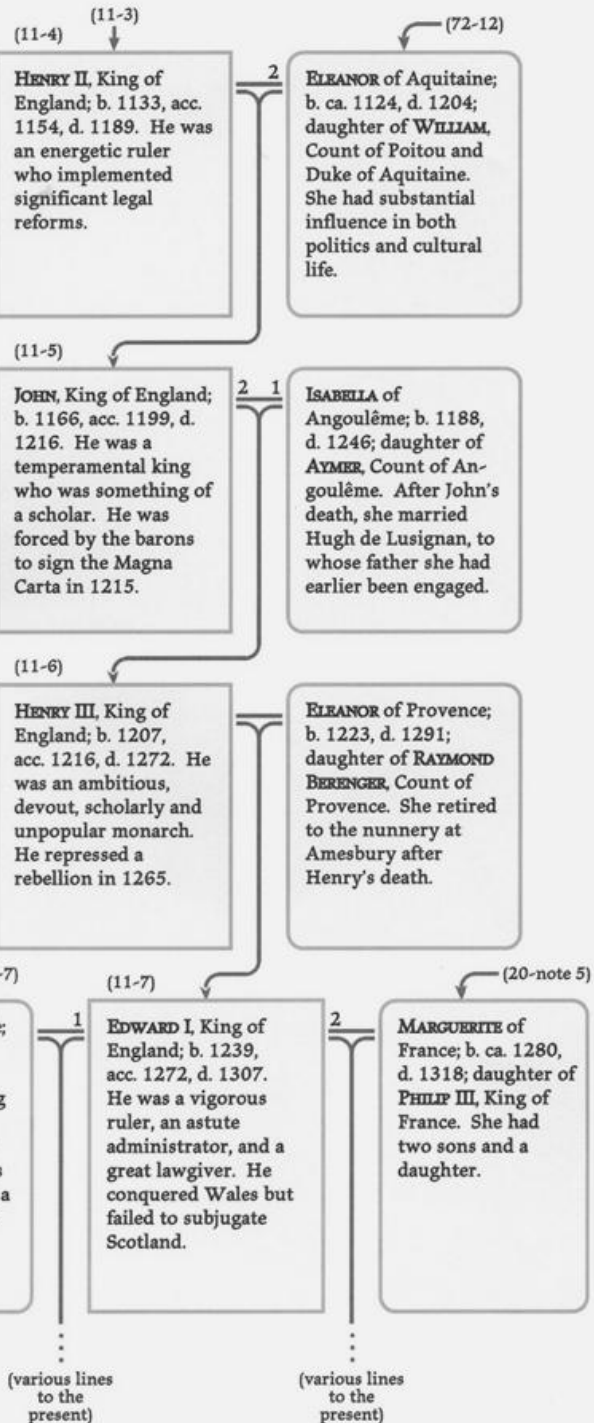
*King John's tomb, Worcester Cathedral.*



*Henry III, bronze effigy in Westminster Abbey.*



*Great Seal of Edward I.*



11ecc2

[Source: *Some Ancient and Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 11]

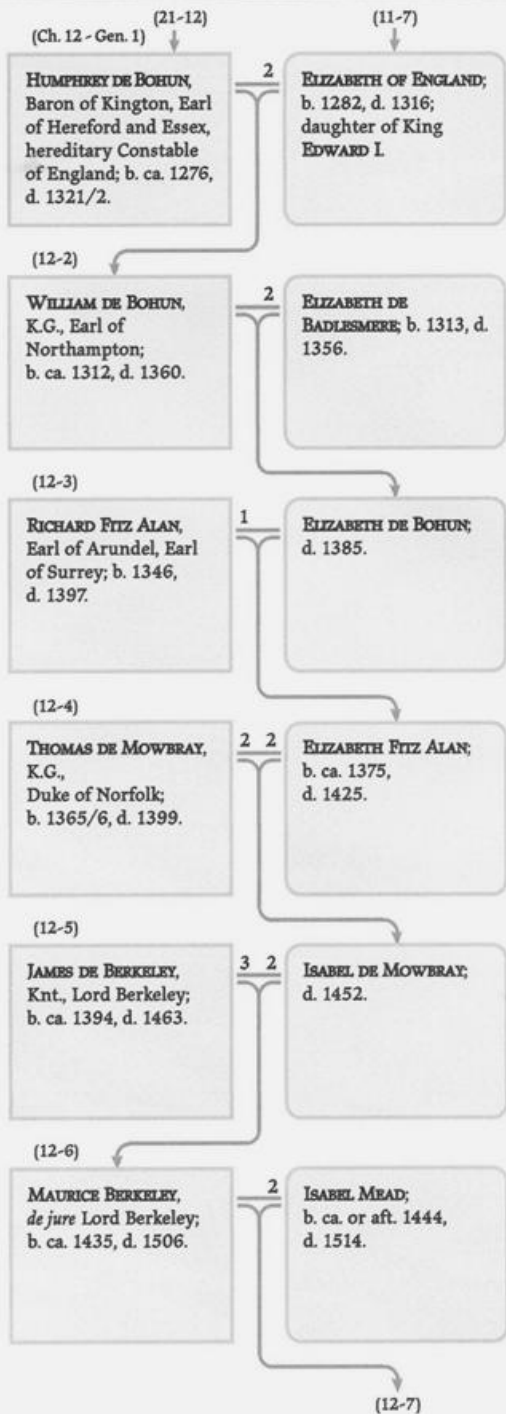
# CHART 12

## DESCENT FROM KING EDWARD I TO FRANCES (DEIGHTON) WILLIAMS



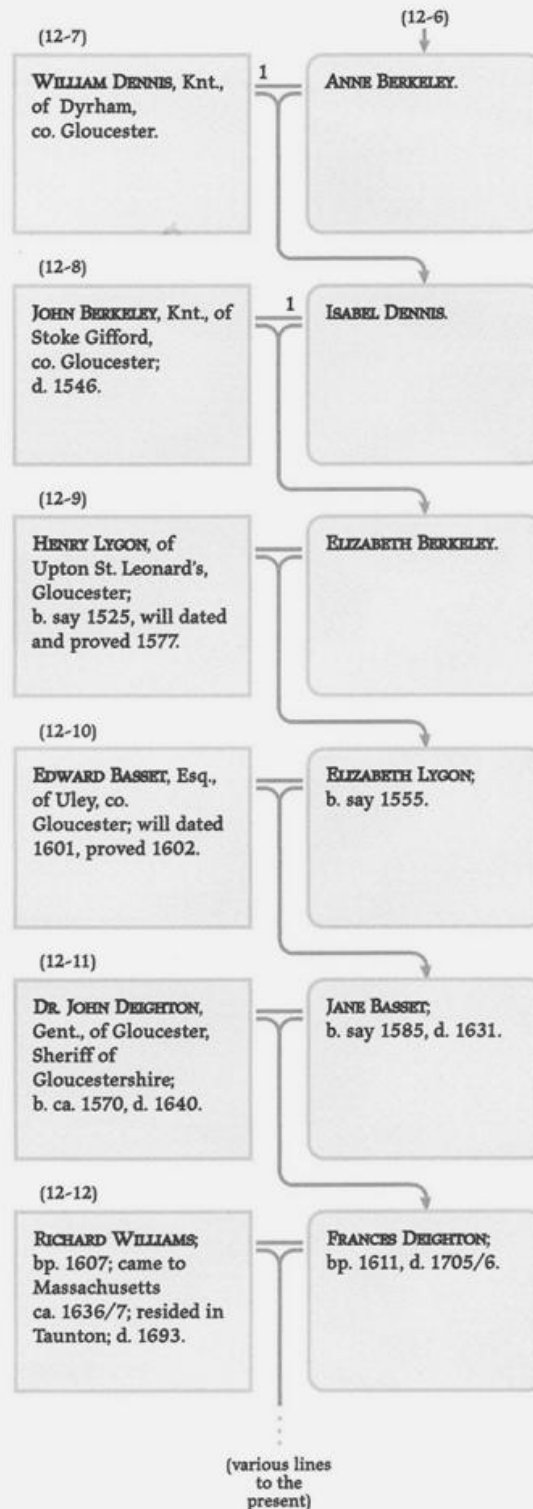
*Seal of Humphrey de Bohun, from the letter of the barons to the pope, 1300-1.*

Humphrey was descended from Geoffrey, probably the half-brother of (or possibly identical to) Godfrey of Bouillon, who was elected King of Jerusalem but adopted the title Advocate of the Holy Sepulcher. Godfrey became identified fairly soon after his death with the legend of the swan knight in stories propagated by various courtly poets and chroniclers; Godfrey's mother was said to be a daughter of the swan knight in many of these accounts. Then, beginning some 200 years after Godfrey's death many different descendants of this family began using swans in their coats of arms. In the counter seal (above right), the shield of Bohun is hung by a loop enclosing the Bohun swan.



## Some Ancient and Medieval Descents

## Chart 12 - Generation 7



12f2b2

[Source: *Some Medieval Descents* by Don C. Stone (2020) chart 12]



## ROYAL DESCENT FROM CERDIC, FOUNDER OF THE WEST SAXON KINGDOM, 495

("Colonial Families," by New York Historical Society, 1928,  
pages 104-107)

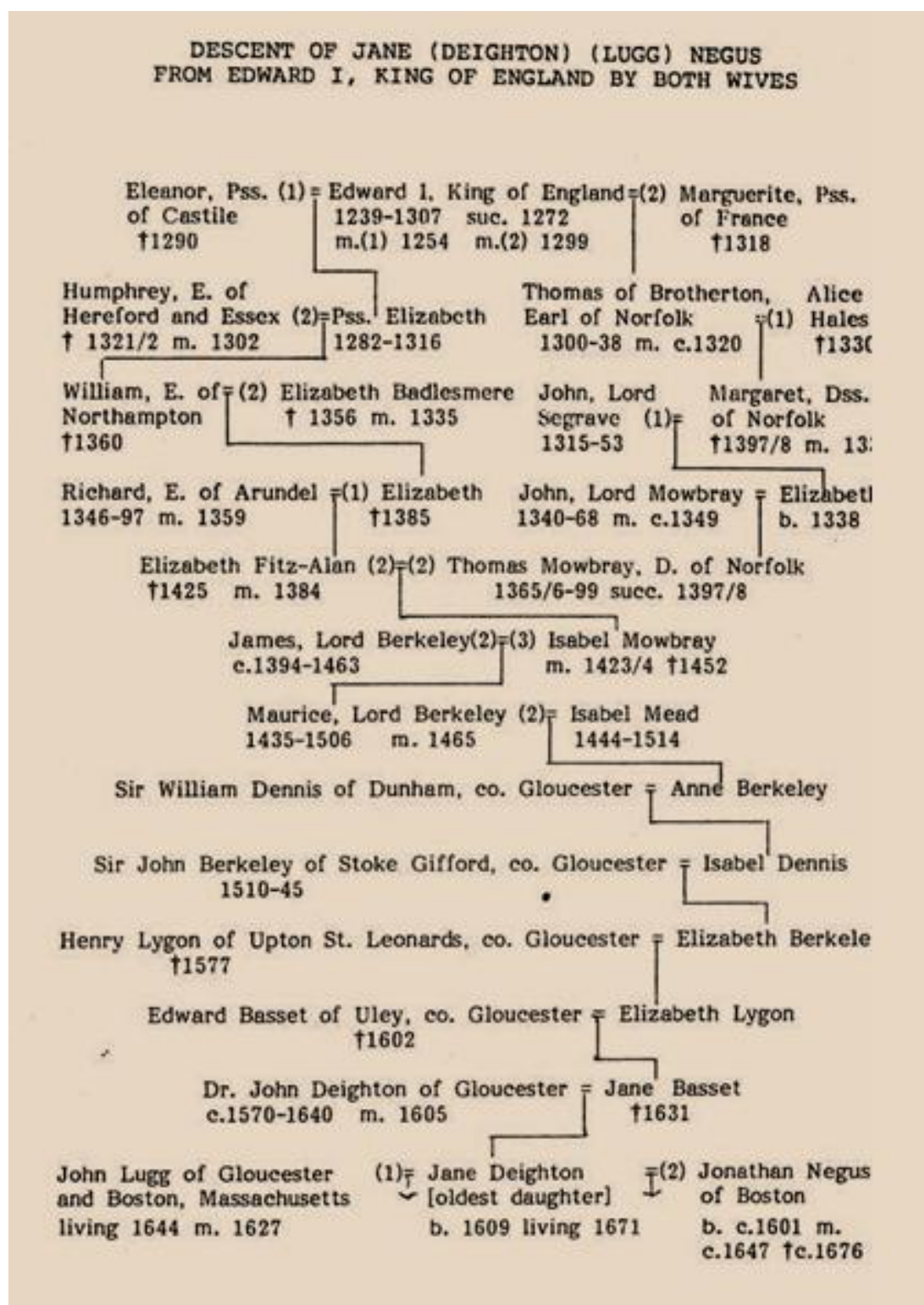
1. CERDIC, founder of the West Saxon Kingdom, or Wessex, is described in ancient records as an "ealdorman," who in the year 495 landed with his son Cynric in Hamptonshire, England, where he was at once attacked by the Britons. In the year 508 he defeated the Britons with great slaughter, and again in 519, aided by fresh arrivals of the Saxons, gained another decisive victory and took the title of King. His last work was the conquest of the Isle of Wight.
2. CYNRIC, succeeded his father as King of Wessex, and defeated the Britons at Salisbury in 552, and again at Beranbury, probably Barbury Hill, in 556. At his death in 560 he was succeeded by his son, Ceawlin.
3. CEAWLIN, King of the West Saxons, is first mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle under the date 556 as fighting with his father, Cynric, against the Britons at Barbury Hill. On becoming King in 560, he began a career of conquest, and extended his kingdom greatly. In 591 he suffered defeat and lost the northern part of his kingdom. In 592 he was driven from Wessex, and in the following year killed, possibly in an attempt to regain it.
4. CUTHWIN.
5. GEOWALD.
6. CENRED.
7. INGILD.
8. EOPPA.
9. EOFA.
10. EALHMUND, King of Kent, is mentioned in a charter dated 784.
11. EGBERT, King of West Saxon, or King of Wessex, reigned in 802, and d. in 836. He conquered the lands south of the Thames, and by his great conquests became Lord of England up to the River Firth. He m. the Lady Redburga, and had a son *Ethelwulf*, of whom further.
12. ETHELWULF, son of Egbert, and his successor to the kingdom, was deeply honored by his subjects, his name meaning noble wolf. He m. Osburga, and had four sons:
  1. *Ethelred*.
  2. *Ethelbald*.
  3. *Ethelbert*.
  4. *Alfred*, of whom further.
13. ALFRED "the Great," son of Ethelwulf, was b. in 849, and d. in 901. He was King of Wessex, and is famous for founding the British Navy and for bringing culture and civilization to England. He broke the power of the Danes, and kept them subdued during his reign. He m. Alswitha, and had *Edward*, of whom further.



Edward III.,  
OF ENGLAND

14. EDWARD the Elder's third wife was Edgiva, dau. of the Earl of Sigelline, Lord of Meapham, Culings, and Lenham, in Kent, and the issue of this marriage were three sons:  
*Edmund*, who succeeded his brother Athelstan.  
*Edred*, successor to Edmund.  
*Elfred*, who was the especial favorite of his father, by whom he was made copartner in the kingdom. He d. young, and was bur. at Winchester.  
 Edward d. in 925, and was succeeded by his eldest son.
15. EDMUND the "Elder," who was crowned at Kingston; but his reign, a vigorous one, endured only six years. In 946, at a banquet given in celebration of the feast of St. Augustine, he was stabbed by a noted outlaw, Leolf.  
 Edmund had m. Elgiva, a princess of exemplary piety, and left two sons, *Edwy* and *Edgar*, of whom presently as kings of England. At the decease of Edmund, the childhood of his sons rendered them incapable of directing the government, and in an assembly of the prelates, thanes, and vassal princes, their uncle.
16. EDGAR the "Peaceful," one of the most distinguished monarchs in the early annals of England and, perhaps, the most powerful. The Saxon Chronicles relate that in 973, he received at Chester, the homage of eight princes: Kenneth, of Scotland; Malcolm, of Cumberland; Mac Orric, of Anglesey, and the Isles; Iukil, of Westmoreland; Jago, of Galloway; and Howell, Dyfnwal, and Griffith of Wales; and they farther narrate how the ceremony was opened by a splendid procession by water on the Dee, wherein the royal barge was rowed by the vassal kings.  
 Edgar m. (1) Elfreda, dau. of Ordmer, a nobleman of East Anglia, by whom he had a son, *Edward*, his successor; and (2) Elfrida, the beautiful dau. of Ordgar, Earl of Devon, by whom he had another son, *Ethelred*.  
 This great and good king d. in 975.
17. ETHELRED II, surnamed the "Unready," whose coronation was performed at Kingston on Apr. 14, 978. He d. in 1016. He m. (1), in 984, Elgiva, dau. of Thored, an English Earl, and by her (who d. in 1003), was father with other issue, of *Edmund*, his heir, and *Edwy*, slain by the orders of Canute. Ethelred m. (2), in 1003, Emma, called for her beauty, "the Pearl of Normandy," dau. of Richard I, Duke of that province, and by her (who wedded (2), King Canute) had two sons: *Alfred* and *Edward*.
18. EDMUND, "Ironsides," son of Ethelred, became King in 1016. He was murdered in 1017. He m. Alaritha.
19. EDWARD "the Exile," son of Edmund, m. Agatha, dau. of Henry II, Emperor of Germany.
20. MARGARET, dau. of Edward "the Exile," m. Malcolm III, King of Scotland.

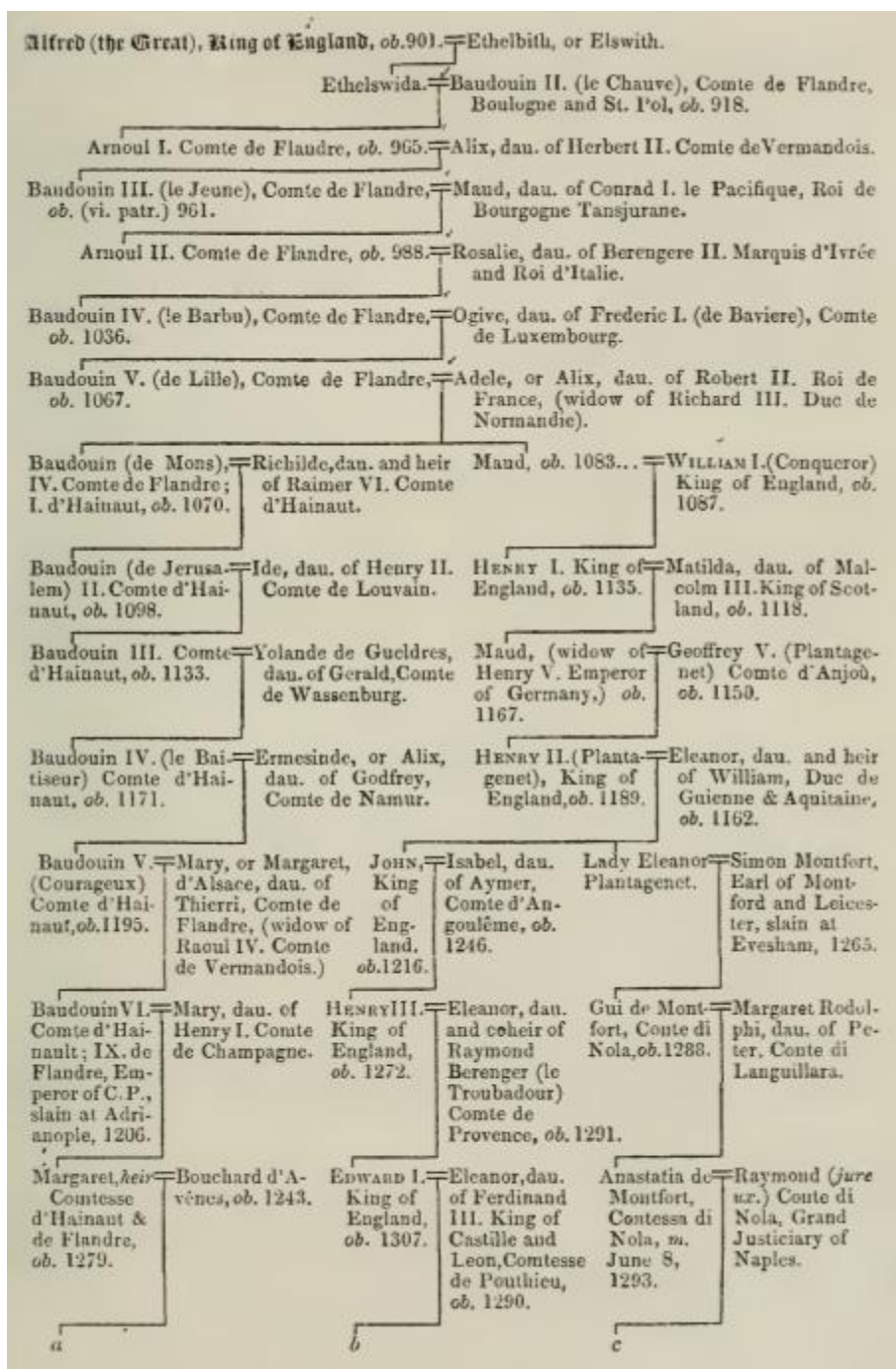
[Source: *Families Directly Descended from all the Royal Families in Europe* by Elizabeth M. Rixford (1932) pages 2 & 3]



[Source: *The Genealogist* Vol. 6 (1984) page 197]

Jane Deighton is the sister of Frances Deighton

(5) Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales Vol. 1 by Bernard & John Burke (1848)



[Source: Royal Families of England, Scotland and Wales Vol. 1 by Bernard & John Burke (1848) page 204]



(6) *Americans of Royal Descent* by Charles H. Browning (1883)

**ALFRED THE GREAT, of England, had :**  
**Edward, King of England, who had :**  
**Edmund I., King of England, who had :**  
**Edgar, King of England, who had :**  
**Ethelred II., King of England, who had :**

[Source: *Americans of Royal Descent* by Charles H. Browning (1883) page 110]